The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY MARCH 18, 1891. NO. 50

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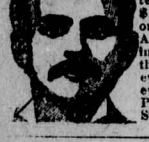

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CENTRAL PA. M. E. CONFERENCE.

Last Wednesday the members of the Central Pennsylvania conference assembled in the Methodist church at Sunbury for their twenty-third annual session. Bishop C. H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., in the chair.

The hymn beginning "And are we yet alive and see each others face," was sung heartily and the bishop led the conference in fervent prayer.

The spectacle of nearly three hundred preachers with bowed heads waiting for the answer of prayer in their behalf and for a blessing on the work of the conference and the church was sublime.

A Scripture lesson from Matthew: v, was read, after which the secretary of the last conference called the roll.

D. S. Monroe was elected unanimously by acclamation secretary of the conference, and was also given the privilege of nominating his assistants and on his nomination W. W. Evans, T. S. Wilcox and W. A. Carver were elected assistant secretaries.

Rev. J. H. Mortimer was elected statistician, with Revs. H. L. Jacobs, J. B. Brenneman, and O. G. Heck as assistants.

M. P. Crosthwaite was elected conference treasurer with the privilege of nominating his assistants.

On his nomination John Horning, M. C. Piper, J. Y. Shannon and P. P. Strawinski were elected assistant treasurers.

The following paper was adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D. LL. D. comes for the first time to preside over our sessions, and

WHEREAS, We hail him not as a stranger but as the able editor of the Advocate, and as missionary secretary; therefore,

Resolved, That we extend him a cordial welcome and pledge him our co-operation and support.

The presiding elders nominated the standing committees, which were approved.

A resolution was adopted expressing the sympathy of the conference with Rev. George Guyer in his affliction.

The business of the conference was suspended and Rev. J. W. Haughawant offered a fervent prayer in behalf of the absent sick members.

The presiding elder of the Altoona district, Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D. D., read his report.

Rev. Dr. Clark, assistant editor of the *Christian Advocate*, was introduced and briefly addressed the conference, setting forth the reason why every Methodist family should have a good religious paper in the home. He emphasized the fact that the secular papers do not give accurate reports of the doings of our church. He took pains to show that only a Methodist preacher could report correctly Methodist conferences. Several amusing examples of secular reports were cited setting forth the inaccuracy of secular papers.

The character of the effective elders passed satisfactorily, each reporting as required by the conference.

Rev. Dr. Eaton, of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, was introduced by the bishop as a "long man but a short talker."

Dr. Eaton pleased the conference by announcing that he bore to this body a check for $2,000 as our share of the profits for the year.

Dr. Payne, of the board of education, made a felicitous speech to the conference. Of the $1,400 contributed by this conference, $700 was devoted to needy students within our bounds.

A resolution expressing sympathy with Rev. A. R. Miller, D. D., who fell in Williamsport yesterday, breaking his arm was adopted. A resolution signed by a large number of ministers asking that because of the crowded condition of our work the bishop do not transfer to our conference any minister unless there be an equitable exchange was presented, but before putting the question the bishop announced the transfer to this conference of Dr. George Leek, of the Pittsburgh conference.

Five o'clock was the hour set for the Woman's Foreign Missionary society anniversary. Rev. Irvin H. Correll, of India, was the speaker. The anniversary of the Bible society was held at 2.30, when Rev. James Morrow delivered a very fine address.

The meeting at 7.30 was in the interest of the educational society. Drs. Gray, Reed, and Payne delivered very able and scholarly addresses.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS.

The second day's sessions of Central Pennsylvania cenference began with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., president of Williamsport Dickinson seminary.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and, with a few corrections, adopted.

Some bad blood having been engendered by the conduct of the bishop in announcing the transfer of Dr. Leek, before asking the vote on the request not to transfer any man without a fair exchange, the bishop took occasion to say that Dr. Leek had already been transferred, and as a matter of justice, to this conference and to Dr. Leek, he simply made the announcement. To some this statement was satistactory, but others still think that the bishop's conduct was wrong.

Dr. James Morrow, of the Pennsylvania Bible society, was introduced and briefly addressed the conference.

He recommended that the publishers of lesson leaves leave off the lesson, so that the Bible may be in the hands of all our Sunday school scholars. We want the Bible in every family and a more careful and systematic study of it everywhere.

Rev. J. B. Mann offered the following paper, which was referred to the committee on temperance: Resolved, That we view with deep humiliation and grave alarm the shameful debasement of our government to the condition of an agent of the brewers of the United States of America for the increase of their dreadful traffic, and that, as ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, we will exert all our influence to lift this dark reproach from our beloved country.

[Signed] J. B. MANN,
J. W. RICE,
W. W. EVANS,
JAMES CURNS,

A lively discussion took place over the matter of a sustentation fund to augment the salary of pastors on weak charges. It was moved that a colletion be lifted for such work. By a count vote it was lost—63 for 66 against. Rev. George Leidy moved that the matter be referred to the several districts. The whole subject was laid on the table by a count vote of 67 to 44. Rev. H. C. Pardoe, of the Harrisburg district, read his report.

Rev. J. A. Wilson, presiding elder of the Dover district, Wilmington conference, was introduced and addressed the conference in the interests of needy churches in his district. The admission of the class of preachers on trial for the second year was fixed at 10 o'clock Friday. Rev. Dr Rittenhouse, superintendent of the Methodist hospital at Philadelphia, represented that institution. Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., president of Dickinson seminary, presented his report, which was referred to the committee on education.

The seminary is now lighted by electricity. Twenty-nine candidates for the ministry have been enrolled among the list of students during the year.

Items tabulated for four years as the work done by the young ministers who have gone out from the seminary, were given as follows: Conversions, 4,357; missionary collection, $13,056; general benevolences, $7,655; repairs on churches and parsonages, $66,185. The seminary has credited to the account of the Preachers' Aid society for the education of the Preachers' children during the year, $1,700. A total distribution in this direction since the seminary came under the control of the aid society, $35,464.60. The religious tone of the school is good; 264 students are now in attendance or have been enrolled during the year.

Dr. George Reed, of Dickinson College, was introduced and briefly addressed the conference in the interests of that institution.

The anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary society was held at 2 o'clock, when Mrs. E. Griffith, of Washington, delivered a very fluent speech, Mrs. H. C. Pardoe presiding. At 7. 30 the church extension anniversary was held. Rev. J. B. Shaver, made an eloquent address, and was followed with a clyclonic speech by Rev. W. A. Spencer, D. D., of Philadelphia.

FRIDAY'S SESSIONS.

The report of the committee on examinations of classes of the first year was heard. The class of the second year was brought before the conference and was addressed by Bishop Fowler.

A warm debate was occasioned by a proposal to admit a member of the second year in full connection with the conference. The young man had not reached the average required to be admitted, but his failure was attributed to poor eyesight and bad health. His application was laid on the table until Saturday morning.

Rev. Dr. Chadwick was introduced by Bishop Fowler and spoke for several minutes in favor of colored members of the Methodist church in the south. The meetings of the various committees were announced, the doxology sung, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Eaton, and the conference adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock.

The afternoon session of the conference was taken up with the reading of memoirs of deceased ministers. A memoir was read in the case of Rev. B. H. Crever, who was born March 16, 1817, at Carlisle and died April 15, 1890. John K. Fisher was born at Berne, Pa, June 1, 1850, died at Lebanon. Pa, June 18, 1890. His ministerial life began in 1875 in the United Brethren church.

Rev. John Moorehead, after a long and useful ministry, died at an advanced age, Rev. James Curns outlining his life work in a very touching memoir.

Mrs. Harriet Sanks, Mrs. Mendenhall and Mrs. Rothrock, ministers' wives, died during the year. A suitable memoir was read by the committee in each case.

The anniversary this evening in the interest of the Freedmen's Aid society was an interesting occasion, and able addresses were delivered by Rev. Chapman and others.

SATURDAY'S SESSIONS.

The regular session of Saturday convened with devotional services conducted by Rev. Milton Frost. The following were elected to the order of deacon: Rev. J. H Dieble, W. H. Miller, Edward Stonewall Jackson McAllister, Edward Cadle, Job Truax, J. L. Duncan, Hugh Strain, August Fasic.

The following are the names of the ministers and layman from the several districts on sustentation: Altoona, George Leidy, J. W. Webber; Danville, William Moses, M. W. Jackson; Harrisburg, W. W. Evans, S. M. Shillito; Juniata, M. L. Smyser, J. K. McKing; Williamsport, J. E. Bell, H. T. Ames.

Rev. Dr. George, of the American Sabbath Union, was introduced and briefly addressed the conference, outlining the work contemplated by the union. Bishop Fowler informed the conference, he wished to introduced a "young friend" of his from the west. Bishop Bowman stepped to the front of the platform and was greeted with applause.

Juniata district was called and Rev. M. K. Foster represented his work in a brief report. Through the effectiveness of the preachers new churches and parsonages have been built, old ones repaired and improved. Church debts have been paid. The connectional benevolences have been lifted, but most important of all the gospel has been preached faithfully. Three new churches have been built—at Saltillo, costing $1,400; Robertsdale, costing $1,555, and Cross Keys, costing $700. Two churches are nearing completion at Cassville and Schellsburg respectively. Repairs have been made at Manor Hill amounting to $630. Improvements have also been made at Mooresville and Gwinn chapel on the same charge. At Landisburg $350 have been expended. Everett has paid a debt of $1,300. A beautiful parsonage has been erected at Bedford costing $5,500, and one at Saxton at an expense of $1,300. The new parsonage at West Huntingdon has been completed.

Revivals of religion have taken place, Logan, Lewistown, Reedsville, Port Royal, McVeytown, Mapleton, Shirleysburg, Rainsburg, Ickesburg, Thompsontown, Coaldale, Riddlesburg and Everett being extraordinarily favored.

For missions $4,500 were raised. The vote on the woman question stands, For, 556; against, 1,545; majority against, 989.

Presiding Elder Stephens, of the Williamsport district, made his report.

At the conclusion of this report it was stated that within the bounds of our conference, in our own church, over 9,000 souls have professed conversion, whereupon the conference arose and sang with enthusiasm, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." The bishop remarked that this was a good verdict on the question, whether the pulpit has lost its power.

Rev. M. P. Croswaite was granted a supernumerary relation. Rev. Dr. Spencer was introduced to the conference.

The following is the revised list of supernumerary preachers: W. E. Hoch, J. H. S. Clarke, C. W. Marshall, J. W. Leckie, C. W. Burnley, J. W. Olewine, J. R. Akers, L. A. Rudisill, J. A. Woodcock, L. G. Heck, L. S. Crone, J. Z. Lloyd, J. C. Clarke, W. H. Norcross, I. H. Torrence, A. W. Gibson, G. B. Ague, A. D. McClosky, R. H. Wharton, W. W. Carhart, J. J. Pearce, T. H. Tubbs, H. S. Mendenhall, G. W. Dunlap, N. W. Colburn, D. B. McCloskey, T. A. Elliott, J. H. McCord. M. L. Smith, John Vrooman, M. P. Croswaite.

Rev. A. S. Baldwin was made effective.

The superannuated preachers are: Thomas Taneyhill, A. M. Kester, George Berkstresser, William Schriber, J. P. Bobb, Thomas Greenley, W. L. Spottswood, R. E. Kelley, John Stine, W. A. McKee, George Guyer, J. W. Haughawaut, Daniel Hartman, J. Y. Rothrock, G. H. Day, Thompson Mitchell, William Henry Stevens.

The bishop introduced Dr. Vanmeter as a representative of the best institution on the face of the earth in which to educate a girl, viz: The Woman's college, of Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, superintendent of the Methodist Episopal hospital, of Brooklyn, was introduced.

Rev. Sam. Small, D. D. president of the Utah university, was introduced by Bishop Fowler as the "president of the institution on the bordor line between probation and purgatory." Dr. Small kept the conference in an uproar, making some splendid hits against Mormonism and the need of education in suppressing it.

The following paper was adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Thomas Beaver, of Danville, Pa., has erected and donated to the Methodist church of Lewisburg one of the finest edifices within the bounds of the whole connection, costing $125,000, in memory of his sainted father the Rev. Peter Beaver, an early itinerant minister; therefore,

Resolved, That this Central Pennsylvania conference, appreciating the magnificent gift, desire to express its thanks to the donor, and pray that the Divine blessing may ever attend him.

Conference adjourned after balloting on the woman question.

Reports were received from the committees on tracts, Bible causes, Methodist Episcopal hospital, Philadelphia, periodicals, Dickinson seminary, Conference Book Room and others Rev. Dr. Upham, of Drew seminary, and Chaplain McCabe briefly addressed the conference. Dr. Hulbut addressed them at 2 o'clock.

The proposition for the admission of women as delegates to the annual conference is defeated by this conference. The vote of laymen throughout the conference by districts is:

	For.	Against
Altoona district	476	1,194
Danville district	1,264	1,585
Harrisburg district	556	1,545
Williamsport district	716	983
Totals	3,012	5,307

Majority against, 2,295.

The vote of the ministers who are members of the conference resulted: For, 51; against, 130. Applause greeted this announcement.

Hon. Hiram Price lectured to a full house at 7:30 on "Travels in Europe."

Continued on eighth page.

ELEVEN ITALIANS LYNCHED.

Alleged Assassins of Chief Hennessy Killed in New Orleans.

Nine Men Shot Crouching in the Prison and Two Hanged.

A mob, extraordinary in size, extraordinary in its make up, extraordinary in its determination, a few days ago in New Orleans, La., killed eleven of the nineteen Italians charged with the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy. It was a mob led by lawyers and merchants, men of large wealth and high standing. It was so strong that the authorities made no show of resistance and succumbed before it. Indeed the officers of the law threw up their hats and cheered the mob in its work.

These are the names of those shot or hanged: Joseph Macheca, Antonio Marchesi, Antonio Scaffedi, Rocco Geracci, James Carnso Saretto Comitez, Pietro Monastero, Louis Trahina, Frank Romero, Manuel Polizzi, Antonio Bagnetto.

When on the day before the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty against six of the Italians on trial and disagreed as to the other three, a howl of indigation was heard. The press unanimously denounced the verdict, and declared that the jury had been bought. The Grand Jury had already found indictments against two men charged with tampering with the jury, and other indictments were expected. The jurors did not understand the public sentiment, and were surprised at the public indignation. Mr. Seligman, the foreman, explained that the jury had found its verdict because it did not believe the State witnesses, but his explanation was hailed with derision. The jury stood twelve for the acquittal of Macheca, Encarcada, Matrazo, the two Marchesis, and Bagnetto, and nine to three for the conviction of the others.

Nine of the jurors regarded with suspicion the three dissenting jurors, and one of them expressed the opinion that these jurors were bought, for throughout the trial they expressed their intention to bring a verdict of not guilty, The excitement over the verdict reached fever heat by night, and three or four secret meetings were held to consider the situation.

The trial of the case had cost the city $30,000 and lasted for over a month, and yet none of the prisoners had been convicted.

Soon after the assassination of Chief Hennessy a law and order committee was appointed by Mayor Shakespeare to take charge of this case and to investigate the murder, and $15,000 was appropriated for that purpose by the City Council. The committee showed a disposition at first to resolve itself into a vigilance committee, but better counsel prevailed, largely through the influence of the newspapers, and the committee agreed to let the law take its course, but with an understanding that in case the law failed they would resort to lynching.

The committee met after the verdict. A call was drawn up by E. H. Farrar, a lawyer and President of the Committee of Law and Order. It was short and read as follows:

"All good citizens are invited to attend a mass meeting at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Clay statue, to take steps to remedy the failure of justice in the Hennessy case. Come prepared for action."

This call was signed by forty men of high standing in the community, including lawyers, merchants and others. Among the signers was E. T. Liche, Commissioner of Public Works of the city.

The meeting at the Clay statue on Canal street was held promptly at ten. Just as the stroke of that hour was heard a shout went up from the people stationed at St. Charles street, and a number of men, among whom were W. S. Parkerson, John O. Wickliffe and others who signed the call, came marching along and began walking around and round the railing of the monument. There were fully 3000 people within earshot, and more could be seen struggling, pushing and running toward the spot.

"Fall in, fall in!" was the cry, and, with shouts, the procession, which went around the railing several times, was swollen.

"Hurrah for Parkerson!"

"Hurrah for Wickliffe?"

"Get inside the railing and give us a speech!"

These and other cries made up the confusion of noise. The space inside the railing was occupied by the dense crowd.

"Come down from those steps," was the order, "and let Mr. Parkerson and Mr. Wickliffe get there!"

The crowd obeyed, and soon the speaker had the place. A rush was made for the narrow gate, and in a minute there stood a packed mass under the statue of Clay. Mr. Parkerson was the first speaker. He is a lawyer, the organizer of the Young Men's Democratic movement, an independent organization, which at the late election defeated the regular Democratic party and elected the entire present city government.

Mr. Parkerson mounted the pedestal of the monument and spoke at some length. He arraigned the jury which had acquitted the accused, arraigned Private Detective D. C. O'Mally, who had assisted in the defense, and denounced him as a perjurer, a suborner and a briber of juries. He was repeatedly interrupted by cries of—

"Let's hang the murderers!" "Let's hang O'Mally!"

Walter Denegre, a wealthy real estate man, followed in a similar strain, and was succeeded in turn by John C. Wickliffe, editor of the *States*. These three speakers are all lawyers. By this time the crowd had become thoroughly excited.

"Let's hang them!" "Hang them!" and similar expressions were heard on all sides.

The speeches had not lasted more than fifteen minutes. The crowd by this time numbered about 5000.

The signal to march was then given, and away the crowd went down Royal street.

The Slaughter at the Prison.

The mob seemed determined on quiet work. At the word of command they started toward the parish prison at a dog trot. It was then seen that there were three carts in the mob in which were a number of ladders to storm the prison if necessary. There were also ropes with which to lynch the prisoners. Some 200 men armed with rifles made their appearance as men who proposed to take the prison at any cost.

W. S. Parkerson was the Commander, J. D. Houston, ex-Criminal Sheriff and the manager of the Democratic party of the State for years, was First Lieutenant, and J. C. Wickliffe, formerly District Attorney and editor of the *States*, Second Lieutenant. Around these armed men the mob surged, some three or four thousand strong. Here and there in the crowd was a man armed with a rifle or a shotgun, but the majority had only revolvers.

When they reached the prison it was soon seen that the men were organized as a military body. The 200 with guns drew up in front of the main gate on Orleans street, other squads went to Treme, Marais and St. Anne streets, completely surrounding the prison.

The leaders of the mob made a formal demand on Captain Lem Davis, keeper of the prison, for admission. He refused, and said that he could not surrender the keys without the consent of the Sheriff. He called upon the mob to disperse. His refusal was greeted with jeers and groans.

Messengers were immediately dispatched for axes and crowbars and picks. These were soon procured from a neighboring blacksmith shop, and the mob set to work to break in the big iron gate in front of the prison. It is a massive concern, and the instruments made no impression on it. In the mean time another squad attacked the side gate on Marais street. This might easily have been defended by the Sheriff, but no attempt had been made for its defence. The door was battered with some of the beams on the street and finally broken by a colored man with an ax. The leaders of the mob stood at the door and only fifty men, the men who had first volunteered their services, were allowed to enter, the rest being kept out with difficulty. The mob first broke into the visiting room, where they were halted for a few seconds by the iron fence and railing.

A demand was made for the key of the gate, and a deputy sheriff presented it to one of the men with the remark that the mob was irresistible and it was folly to oppose it any longer. The inside gate was thrown open, and the several deputies who were in the lobby gave way to the crowd. The door leading into the white prisoners' yard was open and the mob crowded through.

A cell at the door was open, and it was crowded with prisoners, who were trembling in every limb. A deputy stood in the door and informed the crowd that none of those in that cell were the prisoners wanted. Then then the mob filed out into the yard, glancing up at one of the cells. On the second floor a blanched and ghastly face was seen at the bars of the door.

"That's Scaffedi," shouted one excited individual, and immediately several shots were fired at his cell. The prisoner, whoever he was, quickly disappeared. Several more shots were fired at the door.

"They are in the female department," shouted a shrill voice. "Where is the key?"

"Bring us the key," yelled another, and a rush was made for the door separating the two divisions. The door was found securely locked.

"Batter it down," said one.

"Hold," said a young man with a Winchester rifle. "I've got the key," and he held a long key over his head. This announcement was greeted with cheers. The door was opened and the crowd made a break to get in.

"Hold on, gentlemen," said Mr. Parkerson. "We do not want to shed any innocent blood. Who knows the assassins?"

"I do," "and I," shouted a dozen men. "Let me in. I know them," said one determined man, and he was admitted. Seven men entered, and the corridor was found deserted with the exception of one person. This was an old colored woman.

"Dey are up stairs, boss," she said, in answer to a question. The seven men ran up stairs. Before they got half way up a door was slammed and footsteps were heard running along the gallery.

"There they are!" yelled one enthusiast. "Hurrah, tiger!" said another, and the cry was taken up by those in the lobby. The door leading to the gallery was thrown open and the backs of the assassins were seen disappearing down the winding stairway leading into the yard of the colored female department. Not a word was spoken then, but a half dozen men quickly ran the length of the gallery and quietly descended the stairs.

These six men did all the shooting. They found the prisoners crouching in the woman's department. Sunseri and one of the other Italians saved their lives in a dog house, where they escaped attention. Sunseri weighs over 200 pounds, but managed to make himself small for this occasion. Gaspardo Marchesi, the boy prisoner, was saved by some of the mob, who took mercy on his tender years. He was concealed between two mattresses. The other Italians were scattered around the yard. When they saw the mob they set up a yell for mercy.

Suddenly a voice said: "Give it to them!" and instantly three guns and a pistol belched forth a rain of leaden bullets.

Gerachi, who was lame and was the last of the fleeing men, received one load in the back of the head, and, turning a complete somersault, fell on his face and never moved again. Then Monasteri and Jim Caruso fell. Their backs and heads were literally riddled with bullets. Romero, with a cry of anguish, crouched down on his knees, with his head almost on the ground.

He was killed in that attitude. He was the only one who had his hat on, and, notwithstanding that it was riddled with bullets, it never left his head. His black frock coat was torn to shreds by the bullets.

The crowd on the outside heard the firing and cheered without knowing what had been done. Finally some one came to the door and announced that most of the men had been killed, but that Macheca, Marchesi the elder and Bagnetto would be brought from the prison and hanged.

It had been intended to take Macheca, who was regarded as the leader of the Italians, outside and hang him, but in the meanwhile another section of the mob had broken into the cell where Macheca was confined. He heard the men coming, rushed from his cell, which was open and toward the chapel, but was finally cornered in a gallery of the condemned prison.

Here a young man hit him over the head with a rifle, which made him insensible. It was reported that he was dead, and the crowd was about to leave him when some one suggested as an extra precaution that he be disposed of. A bullet was fired through his brain. It being impossible to hang Macheca, it was decided to lynch Polizzi and Bagnetto.

The mob on the outside had grown impatient and demanded victims. The streets for squares around were filled with people, among whom were a large number of women and children. The angry crowd wanted vengeance on all the nineteen Italians, and showed some opposition when it was announced that only four had been killed, according to the first information given to the mob. A loud demand was then made that the promise to lynch some of the prisoners should be kept. At 11 o'clock, a few minutes after the shooting, the side door on Marais street was pushed open and several of the armed men appeared pushing before them Polizzi, the half-crazed Sicilian who offered to turn State's evidence, but who went crazy while attempting to do so. He was aghast with terror and was evidently mad. He was without coat or hat, wore a red flannel shirt and his black hair was dishevelled. The crowd called to the armed men to lynch him, and he was dragged down to the corner of Marais and St. Anne streets.

The crowd was so dense that it was difficult to force a passage through it. From the balconies near men and women watched the scene with opera glasses. At the corner was a lamp post; some one threw a rope across the heads of the men who were pushing the prisoner, and when the corner was reached a man scaled the post, and threw the rope around it.

There was already a noose at the other end, and this was hastily and imperfectly adjusted about the neck of the Italian. Then willing hands at the other end tugged at the line and the man was hoisted into the air, his white face being turned toward the bright sky. The rope did not hold at first, and Polizzi slipped down to the pavement. It was only for an instant, however.

In a couple of seconds stronger hands drew the rope taut, and soon the body of the unfortunate man was dangling from the post. As soon as the man was high enough to make the range of shots over the heads of the people a dozen loud reports rang out and the blood gushed from Polizzi's face.

Many shots had riddled his body. Then the rope with which he had been hanged was wrapped securely about the post, and Polizzi's body was left hanging.

The body was still quivering when the cry went up that they were lynching another man on the other side of the prison in front of Orleans street, whereupon the entire mob surged in that direction. It was found that the man who was being brought out was Antonio Bagnetto, one of those acquitted.

He was suffering from a wound, and was probably dead when he was lynched, or nearly so. Two men carried him to the park in the centre of Orleans street, on which are several rows of trees. Some one ascended a tree and threw another rope around a convenient limb. When Bagnetto was swung up it was seen that he was shot through the head and already dead.

The mob wanted the others, but they were told that enough had been done.

The whole affair occupied barely forty-five minutes. It was 10:20 when the mob reached the parish prison; it was 11:08 when Bagnetto, the last victim, was strung up.

Of the eleven men killed four had been acquitted by the jury, three had had a mistrial, and four had not been tried. The mob lingered around the scene for some time, and the tree to which Bagnette was hanged was nearly cut down to carry away as momentos.

Polizzi and Bagnette swung to the lamp-post and tree until noon, when the Coroner put in an appearance and held an inquest on the bodies of all the victims.

The Italians Aroused.

The Italian Cabinet sent instructions by cable to the Italian Minister at Washington, Baron de Fava, to protest vehemently against the murder of Italians in the prison at New Orleans. Baron Fava cabled in reply that he had presented the protest to the Government of the United States, and received in reply the promise that full satisfaction would be given.

Governor Nichols, of Louisiana, has received a formal protest from Secretary Blaine deploring the killing of the eleven Italians, and urging him to bring the offenders to justice.

The news from New Orleans aroused a storm of indignation among the Italian colonies in Chicago, New York, Cincinnati and Boston.

The eighty thousand Italians who comprise the colony in New York were frenzied by rage over the death of their countrymen in New Orleans by lynch law, and called loudly for revenge.

What Led to Lynch Law.

David C. Hennessy, Chief of the New Orleans police, was shot dead near his house by Italians on the night of last October 15. The assassination was instigated by members of Italian secret societies, against which Hennessy had collected evidence of the blackest crimes. The motive was the suppression of the information in his possession.

The history of the immediate series of events which culminated in the murder dates back to last June, when a party of Italians shot down in the street six members of an Italian organization unfriendly to them. Forty murders of a similar nature had been committed by Italians in the city during the preceding few years, and the authorities, with the undivided support of all English-speaking citizens, determined to make all possible efforts to stop this incessant slaughter by the Mafia. Hennessey took active charge of the resulting investigation. He did this with full knowledge that his life would be in constant danger from the moment the Mafia societies learned his intention.

He had hardly begun his work when he was notified by dozens of anonymous letters that every step in his investigation was a nail in his coffin. At the instance of his friends he protected himself with a small body guard of detectives, who accompanied him all day and took him to his house at night. Despite this precaution, he, as well as all his friends, realized that he was constantly in imminent danger of assassination. The June murderers were brought into court. Six men were tried and convicted. Before the case was finished, however, the principal witness against the prisoners was killed by the Mafia. Then a new trial was obtained. With renewed energy Hennessy set about collecting more evidence against the Stopaliagieri and other Italian associations of assassins in the city. By taking advantage of a feud among the members, he secured an immense amount of sensational information which, he promised, would have weight enough to crush all the Mafia societies in New Orleans.

His success was his death warrant. Members of societies against which he had evidence decided he must die.

On the evening of October 15 a gang of hired Italian murderers concealed themselves in a vacant house at the corner of an alleyway near his home. Hennessy, unwarned and unsuspicious, left his office at the usual time, accompanied by Police Captain O'Connor. About two blocks from his house Hennessy bade his companion good-night, and proceeded homeward. Although in the most populous part of the city, Hennessy was alone in the street for the night was black and wet. He turned the corner near his house, and came into the glare of an electric light. A volley flashed from the house in the alleyway. Hennessy sank wounded, but raised himself, drew his revolver, and began firing back. He was answered with scattering shots from the Italians. As Hennessy went down with a score of wounds, O'Connor, who had heard the firing, came running up the street. The assassins ran from the house and scattered. Three of them in their terror threw away their firearms. As they fled they were joined by four other armed men, who had waited apparently to kill Hennessy in case he escaped the first gang.

Hennessy was found riddled with slugs and buckshot. He lay gasping in his blood at the foot of a doorstep, his revolver clutched in his right hand. At his home a medical examination showed that his lungs and stomach had been perforated, and that two shots had been lodged in his legs. A bullet was also found close to his heart. Nine other bullets had passed through his clothing. He was rational to the last but was too weak to say more than that he had been killed by "Dagos." Additional conclusive evidence of this fact was found in the weapons thrown away by the fleeing assassins. All of them were sawed muskets, such as are used only by Italians. The barrels were cut off short, and the butts were on hinges, so that the guns could be folded and carried in the pocket.

Why is it, asks the New York *Independent*, that women so much love to go to Washington to hold their conventions? Probably, it suggests, because there is no invidious discrimination against them there. In Washington the men are disfranchised also.

Emin Pasha is engaged in constant hostilities with the Arabs south of Lake Victoria, Africa.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, which appears in another column. This company are the original discoverers and only manufacturers of Vaseline, which is known all over the world as the best emollient, and the most valuable family remedy in use. Their goods are sold by druggists throughout the country, but we wish to caution our readers, when buying, to accept only goods in original packages, and labeled Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, as sometimes unscrupulous dealers try to substitute preparations which are of little value when compared with vaseline, and some are injurious and unsafe to use.

By sending the company a dollar by mail, the sender will receive free quite an assortment of these beautiful and valuable goods without any charge for delivery. We know whereof we write when we say the "Vaseline" Soap is a revelation.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Causes no Nausea.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is universally conceded to be the only sure and safe remedy for croup sold. It speedily allays inflammation to throat or lungs. Sold by druggists, or address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y. Price 50 cts.

The Convenience of Solid Trains.

The Erie is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Rates lower than via. any other first-class line.

The Dog Milliner of Paris.

The *American Register* describes the story of a "dog modiste" in Paris: The sights were very amusing. The place was not so much of a store as an establishment, with halls and rooms richly furnished. Ladies tripped in and out all day long, most of the visitors having with them pugs or terriers. The pet dogs were scattered through the rooms, each awaiting its turn. Many small mats and rugs were around the waxed floors, and every bit of carpeting of the kind was occupied by some pretty little creature. These dogs have various dresses. The robe used in the morning is a garment of dark blue cloth. It is called a paletot, and is lined with red flannel. From a leather collar little bells jingle as its wearer walks along. Sometimes a bunch of violets is fastened on the left shoulder of a dog. On very cold days the pet is clad in sealskin of the same pattern, the collar being in fur, mounted in silver.—*Chicago Herald.*

In Praise of Hackney Horses.

The introduction of the hackney horse of England into this country marks an important era in the breeding of carriage horses. There is great need in this country of a good, fine acting carriage horse and I think you will find him in the hackney. Both the hackney and our trotting horse are founded on the same blood, that of the Arabian, in fact, our trotter came originally from a Norfolk hackney, old Bellfounder, who was very fast and of great bottom. A horse to trot must have a reach, and to have a reach his shoulders must lie well into his back, or in other words he must have what the English call a "tobby' appearance. The hackney undoubtedly has this, and having been bred so long for one purpose their every idea is bent toward that one thing—to trot.—*New York Telegram.*

"Penny wise and pound foolish" are those who think it *economy* to use cheap soda and rosin soaps, instead of the good old Dobbins's Electric Soap; for sale by all grocers since 1864. Try it once. Be sure, buy genuine.

GERMANY is the classical land of suicides and Saxony is its most suicidal province.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

LOVERS of Spanish olives are distressed to hear the predictions of a scarcity of them.

A Girl Worth Having.

After hearing Mr. Gray's experience in the plating business, I sent $3 to the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., for a plater, and cleared $21 in a week. Isn't this pretty good for a girl? There is tableware and jewelry to plate at every house; then, why should any person be poor or out of employment with such an opportunity at hand. A SUBSCRIBER.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Beecham's Pills cure Sick-Headache.

Let's reason together.

Here's a firm, one of the largest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness—and it sells patent medicines!—ugh!

"That's enough!"—

Wait a little—

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, *so much faith* that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their *guarantee* is not indefinite and relative, but *definite* and *absolute*—if the medicine doesn't help, your money is "*on call.*"

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who would be the loser, you or they?

The medicines are Doctor Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost $1.00 a bottle each! If they don't, *they cost nothing!*

HOW TO GET WELL

is a question of vital importance,
but it is equally important that you
use some harmless remedy;
many people completely wreck their health
by taking mercury and potash mixtures,
for pimples and blotches, or some other
trivial disease. S. S. S. is purely
vegetable containing no mercury
or poison of any kind. And is at the
same time an infallible cure for skin diseases.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils.——It is Quickly Absorbed.
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50¢

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*
Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

AGENTS are Coining Money ONE AGENT SOLD 225 IN 15 DAYS in February. Ladies do as well as men. Royal Edition of the Peerless Atlas of the World, has large maps in colors. Accurate location of towns, cities, railroads, etc. Census of 1890. Everybody wants it. Sells on sight. Agents Clear 100 per ct. For terms address MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK, 927 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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GET WELL Health Helper tells how. 50c. a year. Send for sample. DR. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N.Y. FREE

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

READ "A Little Chat With Farmers." Fine book; bound; paper, 50c.; cloth, 75c. Geo. A. Williams, 1023 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

TACOMA $100 or $1000 Carefully Invested here bring ANNUALLY from TWENTY to 100% Test us. TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE failure of Dudley, Hall & Co., of Boston, Mass., the second largest tea firm in the United States, is announced. The firm did a business of $1,000,000 a year. The liabilities will amount to upwards of $400,000.

THE Republicans of Rhode Island met at Providence and nominated a State ticket with ex-Governor Ladd at the head. The Prohibition Convention nominated for Governor the Rev. John H. Larry, of Providence

JAMES JOYCE, aged fourteen years, committed suicide at Philadelphia, Penn., by shooting himself. The deed was prompted by fear of punishment which his father had threatened to inflict for an act of remissness.

SENATOR BROWN presented in the State Senate the resignation of Thomas Durfee, Chief Justice of Rhode Island, to take effect March 14, 1891.

JAMES A. SIMMONS was found guilty in New York City of aiding in embezzling $622,000, the funds of the Sixth National Bank.

THE Democrats of Rhode Island in convention assembled at Providence renominated the present State officers, headed by Governor Davis.

JOHN MANNING and Lawrence Grennan were killed by a falling derrick while at work on the Muddy River improvements in Brookline, Mass.

THE total loss by the fire in Pittsburg, Penn., which destroyed the Weldin and the Germania bank buildings aggregated $295,000; insurance $225,000.

LYMAN B. GOFF has declined the Republican nomination for the Lieutenant Governorship of Rhode Island.

THE pilot boat, Hope No. 1, was wrecked on the point of Sandy Hook, N. J. Several ferryboats were in collision and steamships and sailing vessels were delayed by the thick fog on the waters around New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT ROBERT P. PORTER, of the Eleventh United States Census, appeared before the Assembly Census Committee in New York City, and defended his figures relative to New York's population.

AT the Morris Ridge colliery near Centrala, Penn., Samuel Coak, a miner, and his laborer, Thomas Corrigan, were engaged in mining coal, when the roof suddenly fell upon them, crushing their bodies in a terrible manner.

South and West.

THE Alaska shaft, with the Back Ridge and Bear Valley collieries, of Shamokin, Penn., and the Mount Carmel coal mine have suspended operations indefinitely owing to the depressed condition of the coal trade. Over a thousand miners and laborers have been thrown out of employment.

THE Legislature of Idaho has appropriated $20,000 for Idaho's exhibit at the World's Fair.

HENRY CUMMING LAMAR and Miss Louise King Connolly, while out rowing on the canal at Augusta, Ga., were drowned. The boat was sucked through the flood gate at Shamrock Mills, two miles above the city.

MRS. O. C. HANSON, of Pelican Rapids, Minn., hanged herself and her one-year-old baby. She fastened a string on the edge of the door just above the hinge, on which she hanged the baby. She then drove a nail on the top of the door casing and attached a stout string to which she hanged herself. No cause for the suicide is known.

THOMAS ECKERT and his three-year-old boy were burned to death in their house at Ellsworth, Wis.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR, accompanied by Attorney-General Miller, Quartermaster-General Batchelder, Major Hill and Lieutenant Woodberry, of the War Department, visited the Chickamauga battle field in Tennessee.

F. A. GALE, a prominent banker and politician of Yankton, South Dakota, committed suicide by shooting in Sioux City, Iowa. He left a letter saying that he had lost all his money on the Chicago Board of Trade.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio rendered a decision it the case of the Board of City Affairs of Cincinnati declaring that the law under which that body was brought into existence was unconstitutional.

THE boiler of a saw mill near Diedrich, Ill., exploded, killing Barney Beekmen, William Weipenbach and Gerhardt Eiler, young men employed in the mill.

SEVERAL crevasses were made by the floods in the Mississippi levees.

THE Capital Bank of Macon, Ga., closed its door on account of large advances to the North Macon Construction Company, which went into the hands of a receiver. The bank had a paid up capital of $133,300.

IT is thought that one of the Mississippi crevasses was the work of discharged laborers who used dynamite.

SETTLERS in Douglas and Lincoln Counties, Washington, are greatly alarmed at the work of organized bands of cattle and horse thieves. No less than 12,000 head of cattle have been stolen besides several hundred head of horses.

A FIRE broke out at the Central Insane Asylum, seven miles from Nashville, Tenn. It started in the rear of the male wing, which has been destroyed. There were twenty-eight patients in the wing and six of them were burned to death.

THE jury in the Chief of Police Hennessy murder case at New Orleans, La., has rendered the following verdict: Scoffedi, Politz and Monasterio are adjudged guilty. The jury failed to agree as to Bagnetto and the two Marchesis. Incardona and Matranga were acquitted. The verdict was hissed by the spectators.

THE telegraph operators employed by the Union Pacific Company have been notified that they must either quit their order or its service.

THE two Houses of the Kansas Legislature finally got together on the various appropriation bills and adjourned sine die.

Washington.

LORD SALISBURY has replied to Secretary Blaine's document on the Behring Sea controversy. He admits Great Britian's willingnesss to arbitrate most of the questions presented, and everything points to a favorable settlement.

THE celebrated United States Marine Band is preparing to start on an extended musical education tour of thirty-five of the principal cities of the country.

THE War Department has completed its scheme for enlisting Indians in the ranks, so as to make eight troops and nineteen companies in as many different cavalry and infantry regiments.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has awarded contracts for furnishing the Sioux Indians with beef and corn under the recent act appropriating $100,000 for that purpose.

AS a result of the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations for armory rents, General Ordway, the commanding officer, has issued an order disbanding the Seventh and Eighth (colored) Battalions of the District National Guard.

IT is said at the Navy Department that the official report of the Trial Board on the gunboat Bennington will show that the vessel failed to develop the horse power required by the contract by nearly 900-horse power.

SENATOR KYLE, of South Dakota, has decided to take his seat on the Democratic side of the chamber, and will occupy the desk in the back row which has borne the name of Mr. Turpie. Senator Peffer will sit with the Republicans.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE was in conference with Secretary Blaine in regard to the proposed arbitration.

SENATOR AND MRS. STANFORD left Washington for California, intending to make the journey by leisurely stages.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER has rendered an opinion that the President has the power to appoint the nine Circuit Judges created by the last Congress during the recess of Congress.

Foreign.

LIONEL CHARLES DRUMMOND, of the London (England) banking house of the Messrs. Drummond, committed suicide with a revolver. The cause was trouble arising out of a lawsuit with a friend. A verdict was rendered of temporary insanity.

THE Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Russian Czar, has been appointed Governor of Moscow.

THE Italian Government has declined to grant the $100,000 promised by Premier Crispi, on its behalf, for carrying out the preparations for celebrating the discovery of America by Columbus.

A NUMBER of vessels were lost off the coast of Devon during the blizzard in England; at least seventy persons were drowned

A DISPATCH from Tonkin, China, says that a body of rebels, numbering 500 men, made an attack on Bobo, overcame the garrison, and sacked the town, killing the French officials. Several Europeans escaped by swimming in the river.

THE French ship Frere et Soeur has been wrecked on one of the Scilly Islands. Three of her crew were drowned.

MUCH distress prevails in England from the heavy snow, and many villages are still isolated; disastrous floods have occurred in Spain. Floods have destroyed one-half of the winter crops in Southwest Russia. The Vistula has inundated Warsaw, Poland.

SEVEN persons were killed at Glasgow, Scotland, by the explosion of an ammonia condenser in Dixon's iron works, and a number were injured.

DR. VON GOSSLER, Prussian Minister of Public Worship, has resigned his office.

THE British ship Bay of Panama has been wrecked off Falmouth, England, and the Captain, his wife and twelve of the crew have been drowned.

A CONVENTION in Santiago, Chili, has nominated Signor Vicuna for the Presidency.

A HURRICANE has swept over the Balearic Isles, and a number of shipwrecks occurred on the coasts of those islands.

THE Societe des Depots de Comptes Courants, of Paris, was saved from collapse by an advance of $12,000,000 from the Bank of France.

LATER NEWS.

FIRE in Syracuse, N. Y., destroyed thirteen buildings in the centre of the city, causing a loss of $1,000,000.

THE United States corvette Galena, while being towed by the Government tug Nina, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Portsmouth, N. H., to be fitted up as a training ship, was wrecked near Gay Head, Mass. The officers and crew, seventy-seven in number, were taken off by the Galena's boats and a breeches buoy. The navy tug Triana, on her way to the assistance of the Galena, also wrecked, was driven ashore near Cuttyhunk, Mass.

A. MINOR GRISWOLD, the humorist, who is widely known as "The Fat Contributor" and the editor of *Texas Siftings*, died suddenly at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., of apoplexy, aged fifty-six.

LAND COMMISSIONER GROFF has resigned his office by a letter to the President.

COLONEL ROBLES, the Commander of the Chilean Government troops, was killed in the defeat of March 9. The Revolutionists have destroyed Pisaqua, Iquique and other ports.

DR. LUDWIG WINDTHORST, the leader of the Centre party in the German Reichstag, died a few days ago in Berlin. He was born January 17, 1812, at Kaldenhof, in the Principality of Osnabruck.

THE MARKETS.

11 NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 50	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	5 00	@	6 55
Lambs	6 40	@	7 50
Hogs—Live	3 75	@	4 00
Dressed		4½@	6
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@	5 35
Patents	5 15	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 13	@	1 13½
Rye—State	90	@	92
Barley—Two-rowed State	77½	@	80
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	68½	@	71
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	58
Mixed Western	54½	@	58½
Hay—Fair to Good	45	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	90
Lard—City Steam	5.70	@	5.75c
Butter—State Creamery	30	@	31
Dairy, fair to good	24	@	33
West. lm. Creamery	20	@	32
Factory	14	@	31
Cheese—State Factory	9	@	11½
Skims—Light	9½	@	10
Western	8	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	18

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2 25	@	4 90
Sheep—Medium to Good	5 00	@	6 30
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 00	@	6 90
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 75	@	3 80
Flour—Winter Patent	4 75	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 15
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	—	@	66
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	57
Barley—No. 2 Canada	—	@	87

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by	—	@	26
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	11 00	@	12 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@	17 50
Butter—Firsts	25	@	29

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	4¾	@	5½
Lambs	6	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@	5

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Mar	1 08	@	1 08½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Mar	68¾	@	69
Oats—Ungraded White	54	@	54¼
Potatoes	93	@	1 15
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	34
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

LONDON has twenty-five free baths.

MORMONS are increasing in Mexico.

BROOKLYN has a colored policeman.

YELLOW fever is increasing in Brazil.

AN epidemic of measles rages in Boston.

EUROPE has experienced a severe winter.

THE Montana Legislature has adjourned.

CHICAGO has a twenty-four-story building.

THERE are 14,056,750 horses in the United States.

YALE College is to have a home for sick students.

OKLAHOMA is overflown with colored pioneers.

THERE are seven ex-Speakers of Congress now living.

THE population of the Hawaiian Island is about 80,000.

WORK on the Pan-American Canal has been resumed.

EXTENSIVE forest fire occurred in Southwestern France.

BRITISH exports for February show a decrease of $3,000,000.

RHODE ISLAND Nationalists have nominated a State ticket.

BUENOS AYRES'S financial panic is considered practically over.

THERE are now nineteen vessels building for the United States navy.

GREAT BRITIAN is making unusual efforts to extend trade with Brazil.

A COLORED State Bar Association has been organized at Greenville, Miss.

THERE are about one hundred Japanese students in the United States.

THE military Academy at West Point is to be rebuilt at a cost of $450,000.

ONE HUNDRED Indians are to go to Europe with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

ARCTIC whalebone has advanced to $5.50 a pound, the highest price ever reached.

RUSSIA'S warlike movements are causing grave concern to Austria and Germany.

THE indications are that this spring will see more creamery-building than ever before.

THE greatest activity in railroad construction is confined to the South and Southwest.

A GIGANTIC trust is mooted to buy up Argentine and other depreciated securities in London.

TWO THOUSAND Mormons families are preparing to leave Utah for Chihuahua, in Mexico.

IT costs almost $250,000 a year to clothe the great Metropolitan Police force of New York City.

A TWENTY-ACRE pond bubbled up out of the earth in Centre County, Pennsylvania, recently, in less than half an hour.

A CHARGE of four cents per $100 will be made hereafter by the United States mints for exchanging coin for bars of gold.

A NEW YORK paper estimates that out of seven thousand saloons in that city five thousand are practically owned by brewers.

THE ice harvest in Maine is now practically completed. The crop is considerably less than one-half as large as that of last year.

THE public schools of Brooklyn are attended by 110,772 children, who are instructed by 1958 teachers, eighteen of whom are colored.

SOME three hundred Chinese pirates and robbers were beheaded in Kwantung province during the last few days of the old Chinese year.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S decision to run for the Reichstag and the evident tendency of the Government to a firmer protective policy enlivens politics in Germany.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND young men were disfranchised in Canada at the recent election by the non-revision of the voting-lists since 1889, so that of the citizens coming of age, none less than twenty-three years old could vote, as their names were not on the lists.

FEAR of death is the great revivalist.

Prepare For Spring

By Building up
Your System
So as to Prevent
That Tired Feeling
Or Other Illness.
Now Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists

CRAZY WORK 60 asst'd beautiful Silk & Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. ins 20c.; best, 35c. LEMARIE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry N.J.

For Cure of Sprains & Strains use St. Jacobs Oil Cures Stiffness. Stiff Neck, Soreness

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have it in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts, Bruises like magic.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one family.

Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of your JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT; for *more than forty years* I have used it in my family. I regard it as one of the best and safest family remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Deacon 2nd Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts., by mail, 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation there from unless labeled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

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Remington -:- Standard Typewriter

Presents the practical results achieved by the best inventive and mechanical skill, aided by capital and the experience gained during the *Fifteen Years* in which it has been the

Standard Writing Machine of the World

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,

327 Broadway, New York.

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We will present you a **Gold Watch, a Silk Dress,** or your choice from 100 other articles. Full instructions and sample worth one dollar sent you for 2-cent stamp to pay return postage.

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Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa.

Best Truss Ever Used.

Will hold the worst case with **comfort.** Worn *night* and day. Positively cures rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Send for descriptive catalogue and testimonials to

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Prof. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York.

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Boschee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

An Episcopal Rector.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior. ®

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

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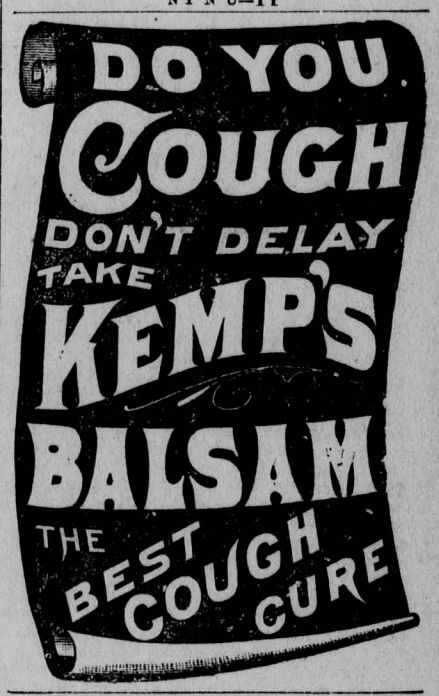

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE WONDERFUL
LUBURG CHAIR
100 STYLES.
BABY COACHES
COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS
50 CHANCES
We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. Name goods desired.
Automatic Brake on all Coaches FREE WHEEL CHAIRS TO HIRE. SPECIAL FREE DELIVERY.
LUBURG MFG. CO., 245 N. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D.C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Strange indeed that

A PLAIN THING

like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself naked". Try it in your next house-cleaning

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What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet people do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn mower. So don't use scissors!

But do you use SAPOLIO? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. Then one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one soap in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables, and SAPOLIO for all scouring and house-cleaning.

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS **PENNYROYAL** ✻ DIAMOND BRAND **PILLS**

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and *Gold* metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.*

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The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publisher.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter

Mount Union.

Mrs. Margaret Coleman, of this place, left on Saturday afternoon for a visit to friends and relatives in Lewistown.

B. S. Landis, a resident of one of our suburbs, who is attending the Normal School at Huntingdon, was in town on Saturday.

S.S. Garver, one of Germany Valley's substantial-citizens, was visible in town on Saturday last.

Miss Annie Stratford, of this place, who has been a student at the seminary at Williamsport for the past winter, returned home on Friday last.

Grant Heckert, of this place, an employee of the P. R. R., who was injured at Lewistown last Saturday a week, had an arm amputated in the Harrisburg hospital, the result of the injuries received at the time of the accident.

Miss Bates, of Washington, D. C., is visiting at the residence of W. T. Bell, Esq.

Miss Mary Ewing, of Tyrone, is visiting her brother Ira.

Miss Mame Wright, of Altoona, is visiting in town, the guest of the family of Geo. M. Spanogle.

Miss Jane Van Court, of Altoona, who has been visiting at the residence of Jno. Mahon for the past three weeks, left for her home on Saturday last.

Rev. Wm. Schriber, in the absence of the pastor at conference, preached a highly interesting and instructive sermon on the "Growth of Methodism during the last hundred years," in the M. E. church Sunday last.

Communion services were held in the Presbyterian church on last Sunday.

Miss Cassie Shingler, of Mill Creek, visited this place over Sunday, the guest of Miss Lulu Withers.

A. R. Price recently completed a new porch in front of his residence on Water street.

B. J. Devor is erecting a new porch in front of his home on East Water street.

H. A. Thompson, of Mapleton, circulated among friends in town on last Saturday.

Saltillo.

The remains of John Long, son of Adam Long, of this place, were brought from Hagerstown, Maryland, and buried in the family burying ground at Three Springs on Thursday, March 12. Mr. Long was an exemplary young man, aged 26 years, 2 months and a few days He leaves a widow and two small children to mourn his loss.

The angel of death visited the home of William Parks at an early hour Saturday morning and bore away the spirit of his venerable mother, the widow of the late Jesse McClain, of Trough Creek. Mrs. McClain's death was very unexpected, but her labors are over, and after "life's fitful fever she sleeps well." Her children have the blessed assurance of a meeting in the world that never shall end.

The wife of Samuel Wagner was buried amid the family graves last Friday, March 13. Another affectionate mother gone home to await the coming of loved ones.

The Henderson children are improving fast, and expect to enjoy the bracing air soon.

Clay Cornelius expects to occupy the Russell Giffin farm house for the coming year. J. A. Harkins the present occupant expects to move to Franklin county and occupy his own property.

James Smyers has bought a house from Jacob Broadbeck on upper Main street, and moved his family there from Three Springs farm one day last week.

William Smyers' family expects to occupy the house belonging to Joseph Parks, April 1st.

Mrs. Price, of Newton Hamilton, arrived at Saltillo last Saturday night, for the sad purpose of attending the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Jemima McClain, who was buried at Cornelius chapel graveyard at half past ten o'clock Monday noon.

Daniel Swartz, jury commissioner, was seen wending his way through Saltillo streets one day last week.

Miss Nellie Lightner, of Shirleysburg, is visiting at the residence of her brother James.

James Lightner occupied the pulpit in the Baptist church last Sunday night; and, also, preached the funeral sermon of John Long in the same church, in lieu of Rev. Bradford, who is quite indisposed in the state of Ohio, where he had gone on a visit.

Miss Maggie Hudson has left Saltillo, for ye ancient town, Huntingdon where she expects to become a thorough seamstress.

Prof. J. M. Drake, of Clay township, has been reelected squire for a term of years.

Little Trough Creek.

The grain and grass made quite a good appearance when the snow went off, but the recent freezing has stained it considerably. Well, what is bad for some things is often good for others. The freezing of the ground this time of year, if it be not followed by too much rain, will make it plow much easier.

The party that divided Madison Wright's potatoes kept within the usual rule; that is, for the owner of the farm to get two-thirds when he finds all and the cropper one-third. He had put 27 bushels in the hole. The party dividing them took only 8 bushels, but left the hole in such condition that the water ran in and rotted about two and a half bushels. "Doc" Smith fared better; he only lost about two and a half bushels. Perhaps the reason of this was that "Doc's" were in a more public place than Madison's.

I am informed that this week will finish the Pine Grove school. On account of la grippe, the scare from scarlet rash and some other sickness in the district, the school was not as much of a success as it otherwise would have been, but this was by no means the fault of the teacher.

O. T. Swope takes advantage of every little snow that falls in getting timber in for his barn.

Our old neighbor, Peter Posten, is confined to the house, threatened with dropsy and diabetes. He informs me that he has not been well since the day of the November election.

Six feet of snow seems to be a good deal for one winter in this country, yet we have had it in this valley this winter, and Easter is not over.

"But Then."

It was a queer name for a little girl, and it was not her real name—that was Lizzie—but everybody called her "But Then."

"My real name is prettier; but then, I like the other very well," she said nodding her brown curls merrily; and that sentence shows how she came by her name.

If Willie complained that it was a miserable, rainy day, and they couldn't play out-of-doors, Lizzie assented brightly: "Yes; but then it is a nice day to make our scrapbooks."

When Rob fretted because they had so far to walk to school, his little sister reminded him: "But then, it's all the way through the woods, you know, and that's ever so much nicer than walking on the hard pavements of a town."

When even patient Aunt Barbara pined a little because the rooms in the new house were so few and small compared with their old home, a rosy face was quietly lifted to hers with the suggestion: "But then, little rooms are best to cuddle all up together in; don't you think so, auntie?"

"Better call her 'Little But Then.' and have done with it," declared Rob, half-vexed, half-laughing. "No matter how bad any thing is she is always ready with her "But then" and some kind of consolation on the end of it."

"Just look at all the snow going to waste without our having a chance to enjoy it" said Will, one day; "and the ice, too—all because we couldn't bring our sleds with us when we moved."

"But then you might make one yourself, you know. It wouldn't be quite so pretty, but it would be just as good," said little "But Then."

"Exactly what I mean to do, as soon as I can get money enough to buy two or three boards; but I haven't even that yet, and the winter is nearly half-gone."

"If we only had a sled to-day, sister could ride, and we could go on the river," said Bob. "It's just as near that way, and we could go faster."

"It's a pity," admitted the little girl. "But then, I've thought of something—that old chair in the shed! If we turn it down, its back would be almost like runners."

"Hurrah! that's the very thing!" interrupted the boys. The oldchair was dragged out, carried down to the river, and away went the merry party.

"What is that? It looks like a great bundle of clothes," said Will, pointing to a dark spot a little way out on the ice.

It was a bundle that moved and moaned as they drew near, and proved to be a little girl.

"I slipped and fell on the ice," she explained, "and I've broken my leg."

The poor girl was borne safely home, and the children lingered long enough to bring the surgeon and hear his verdict, that "young bones do not mind being broken; she will soon be out again, as well as ever."

"Wasn't it good that it was only the old chair that we had to-day?" asked little "But Then," as she told the story at home. "O, auntie, I had the nicest time!"

"I believe you had," answered Aunt Barbara, smiling; "for a brave, sunny spirit, that never frets over what it has not, but always makes the best of what it has, is sure to have a good time. It doesn't need to wait for it to come; it has a faculty for making it."—*Selected.*

Subscribe for the ITEM.

ROOFING

GUM-ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send stamp for sample and full particulars.
GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.,
39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Local Agents Wanted.

M. F. LANE,

Agent for the

Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

has the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Done.

—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton, Pa.

CHANGE.

It is human nature to want variety. We get tired of monotony. We change our advertisement in order to give you the knowledge which everybody should have, and to attract your attention to the newest things in merchandise. There is nothing new about having a stock of Groceries, but I have such a stock as is desirable to every housekeeper. It comprises so many things and I want you to come and see all of them.

Let us talk about SHOES long enough to say to you, come and see the

"Hustler Shoe."

It sells at $2.25 per pair and every pair is warranted.

Then, for variety, we change to Dry Goods. Logan has a full line and he sells Calico as low as 5 cents. Why pay 8 cents for Calico when Logan will sell you the best in the market for 7 cents?

Then, Logan is selling a lot of suits of

Men's Ready-made Clothing at Cost.

and a lot of Men's Pants from $1.00 up. He has Overalls from 40 cents up. Boys' Waists at 25 cents, and a big line of Hats and Caps at cost. Boys' Knee Pants from 50 cents up.

Just let us mention here that Logan has a lot of Women's Shoes that he must sell. He offers them at cost.

DRESS : GOODS.

I have bought a large line of Dress Goods which will be in in a few days. The ladies should not fail to see them,

I have made arrangements to supply all cash customers who buy from time to time to the amount of $20.00,

A LARGE COOK BOOK FREE.

It is full of valuable recipes—a very useful book. Don't fail to secure one. I buy for cash and sell on a close margin, and want everybody to have the benefit of it.

The best of men need credit some times, but there is a class of men who only ask for credit that they may get something for nothing. These I don't want on my books. They are known by all the merchants and they know themselves. To these I say, DON'T ASK FOR CREDIT. All accounts must be settled in full on pay day.

THOS. M. LOGAN.

Three Important Things to Know.

That the McKinley Bill has become a law.
That Dr. Koch's Consumption Remedy is a Wonderful Discovery.
That A. S. Welch, of Mount Union, Pa., sells

Wagons, : Buggies, : Spring : Wagons,

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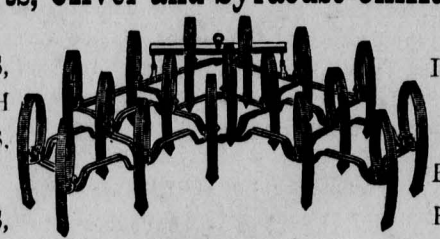
HILLSIDE PLOWS, SPRING TOOTH HARROWS, CORN PLANTRS,



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Everything : in : the : Implement : Line.

at prices that will surprise yon. Also, a

Stock of Rough and Worked Lumber

Shingles, Palings, Doors, Sash, Etc., constantly on hand, at bottom prices.

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In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own and Control, for all Diseases and orders of
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Who have weak or UNDEVELOPED, or diseased organs, who are suffering from ERRORS OF YOUTH and any excesses, or of
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guarantee to if they can RESTORE, our method and appliances will afford a CURE!
REAL HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIQUE SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Mar. 18, 1891.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

March D. K. Coder will sell on States tract, in Penn township, 2½ miles east of Grafton, black walnut, maple, yellow pine, ash and oak lumber, mill offals, 2 shanties, stable slabs, etc.

TUESDAY, March 17th--A. Smith will sell at his residence in Union township, one mile north of Calvin, cook stove, coal stove, cupboard, tables, chairs, carpet, beds and bedding, bureau, book case, a lot of books, double-headed calf, iron kettle, brass kettle, clock, chest, etc.

WEDNESDAY, March 18th—John W. Baith will sell at his residence in Cass township two miles north of Saltillo, mare, horse, colts, 4 cows, 4 heifers, hogs, shoats, chickens, wagons, Osborne mower, hay rakes, plows, harrow, harness, etc.

FRIDAY, March 20th.—M. M. Saylor will sell at his residence in Cass township, about 2 miles south of Calvin, 1 cow, heifer, 6 head young cattle, harrow, sled, plows, one-horse wagon, harness, buckwheat, corn, oats, cross-cut saw, etc. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26TH.—Levi Wright will sell at the Juniata House in Mapleton 2 heating stoves, cook stove, 10 beds and bedding, tables, stands, sink, chairs, carpet, mirrors, lamps, meat stand, 3 hogs, cow, crocks, dishes, tinware, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Our Borough schools will close next week.

—Mrs. Dr. Spangler is visiting parents and friends at Warriorsmark.

—Several of the Union township schools close this week.

—Herman B. David, of Newberg, visited his uncle, A. Heeter, last week.

—L. R. Smith, of Hare's valley, spent Saturday and Sunday in Altoona.

—S. S. Blatt, a prominent granger of Hill Valley, was among our callers yesterday.

—Frank R. Dell, of Everett, circulated among relatives and friends in this vicinity last week.

—P. M. Hooper has been suffering greatly during the past two weeks with rheumatism.

—Mrs. A. B, Gillam visited among friends and former neighbors at Tyrone during the past week.

—William Parker last week moved from F. E. Weaver's house to the Dull property on Grant street.

—John Parker, of Johnstown, is visiting in Mapleton. He expects to remove to this neighborhood soon.

—Next Saturday will be the last day of winter. The past week has been wintry in every respect.

—We are indebted to the Altoona *Tribune* for our report of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference.

—James Henderson has been confined to the house with intermittent fever and rheumatism during the past week.

—James McConahy, of Tyrone, spent a few hours in town Sunday evening. His sister Bertha accompanied him on his return.

—Andrew B. Apgar, of Philipsburg, was visiting among his many friends and former neighbors in Hare's valley last week.

—A local Institute will be held in the High School Hall, Huntingdon, next Saturday. The Programme was published in these columns last week.

—W. C. Barkley and John C. Garrett removed to Union township, the former to his own house near Henry Miller's, and the latter to the Levi Himes house.

—We had the pleasure of a call last Friday evening from A. W. Wright, of Trough Creek. His wife also visited among friends in this vicinity last week.

—John Rhine and Miss Rosa Blanche Copenhaver, both of Mount Union district, were united in marriage at Mapleton by A. W. Swope, esq., Thursday, March 12, 1891.

—J. Oliver Wright, one of West Huntingdon's prominent merchants, was a caller at the ITEM office last week. He and his wife were on their way to attend the Pincher-Taylor wedding in Trough Creek.

—Depositions were taken last Friday and Saturday before James Kelley, Esq., on the proposed extension of Sherman street in this borough. The matter will be before argument court this week for further disposition.

—The wife of William McCarl died at her home in Loudon, Franklin county, yesterday. R. N. and E. E. McCarl, brothers of the bereaved husband, leave this morning to attend the funeral, which will take place to-morrow.

—In the report of No. 1 school for the fifth month, published last week, the name of Bruce Yocum, jr., was inadvertently omitted from the list of those who made full time. Bruce hasn't missed any time this term.

—Miss Ida Hooper came down from Huntingdon Monday evening to spend a few days with her mother. Miss Ida has just completed the trade of dressmaking but has not yet decided where she will locate. Her sister, Miss Minnie Hooper, is also home for a few days.

—How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; It always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by A, B. Gillam.

—The pension examining board at Huntingdon has its hands full. About two hundred orders for examination are out in this county. At the meeting last Wednesday forty applicants presented themselves. The limit for one day is twenty, hence a large number were turned away at the last meeting.

—Mrs. Sarepta Wagner, wife of Samuel Wagner, of Clay township, died of erysipelas last Thursday, and was buried on Friday. She was aged 72 years. She leaves a husband and five children. The deceased had been a member of the Winebrenerian church for a number of years, was a good neighbor and a devoted wife and mother.

—Cloyd R. son of Abram R. and Mary M. Foster, of Smith valley, died Sunday morning March 15th, of pneumonia, after an illness of ten days duration. He was aged 10 years, 2 months and 17 days. The remains were interred at Bowman's chapel, in Smith valley, yesterday. The bereaved friends have the sympathy of the community.

—Hon. P. M. Lytle is receiving a great many compliments for his oppostion to the bill providing for the establishment of saloons in Fairmount Park; for his opposition to the badly framed bill providing for free text books, by which the child must be declared a pauper before it comes within the provissions of the bill, and for his efforts in favor of ballot reform. Mr. Lytle is a leader in the house and Huntingdon county may well be proud of him.

—Last Friday there was a family gathering at the house of Nicholas Miller, in this place, which is worthy of mention. At that time his brother and two sisters dined with him. Their ages added 335 years, or averaged 83¾ years. The family is noted as being a long-lived one. The respective ages of these members are as follows: Jacob Miller, of Hare's valley, 90 years; Mrs. Barbara Miller of Bratton township, Mifflin county, 86 years; Mrs. Rachel Stever, of Cassville, 83 years; Nicholas Miller, of Mapleton, 76 years. All are hale and hearty and give promise of many years of activity. May it be so.

—That old established cough remedy, Downs' Elixir, still more than holds its own in the public estimation, despite sharp and active competition. It is a "home remedy," and in this locality needs no words of praise from us, so well and favorably kuown is it. It is the standard remedy for coughs, colds and all throat troubles, with great numbers of our people, and their continued use and unsolicited recommendatin of it speaks volumes in its favor.—*Burlington, Vt., Free Press, January* 26, 1882. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a coppy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million coppies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

A Tribute.

The following resolutions were adopted by Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F. at a regular meeting held Friday evening, March 6, 1891.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All Wise Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Michael Maley, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we realize our loss we sincerely deplore his deceased.

Resolved, That we tender the family of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, believing that He who visits this heavy affliction upon us, does it through an allwise purpose, and that He will heal the wounded heart.

Resolved, That the charter of our Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Lodge, and that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased, and also a copy be furnished the Huntingdon *Monitor*, *Local News* and MAPLETON ITEM, for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F. be tendered brother Henry Leister, for his kindness in caring for the remains of our brother after his decease.

N. B. CORBIN,
ALEX TRIMBLE,
HENRY W. MILLER,
Committee.

Death of Ex-Senator George M. Chilcott.

Ex-Senator George M. Chilcott, of Colorado, died in St. Louis, Mo., on the 6th inst, of Bright's disease. Mr. Chilcott was born in Trough Creek, this county, January 2, 1828. In 1844 he removed with his father to Iowa, taught school, studied medicine, and after marrying Miss Jennie Cox in 1850 gave his attention to farming and stock raising. He was elected sheriff of Jefferson county. In 1855 he removed to Nebraska and was elected to the Legislature. In 1859 he went to Denver, Colorado, was elected to the Constitutional convention, and subsequently served as a member of the first two Senatoral Legislatures, and in 1863 he was made Register of the Land Office for the District of Colorado, serving until 1865. In the latter year he was elected to Congress, but was not admitted. In 1866 he was again elected as a Republican and was admitted. He served from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1869. In 1872—'74 he was a member of the Territorial Council, serving as president. In 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1882 he was appointed U. S. Senator to succeed Henry M. Teller for the term ending in 1883.—*News*.

Wedding Bells.

A brilliant wedding occurred in Hare's Valley, Wednesday, March 11th, the contracting parties being Andrew Cresswell, of Mapleton, and Miss Sallie Shoop, of Hare's Valley. About sixty persons gathered at the residence of J. Quincy Dell and at 12 o'clock all marched to the Brethren church where the ceremony was performed by Rev. John E. Shope. After the ceremony all returned to Mr. Dell's house, where an excellent dinner was prepared. The bride and groom were the recipients of many useful and valuable presents. Among those present were A. B. Gillam and wife, Dr. J. G. Spangler and wife, H. W. McDonald and wife, B. B. Shore and wife and Mrs. Nettie Dell, of Mapleton. We wish the couple a happy voyage over life's tempestuous seas.

* * *

Educational Entertainment at Mill Creek.

An educational entertainment will be held in Mill Creek on Friday evening, March 20, 1891. The programme will consist of instrumental and vocal music, recitations and select readings. An educational address by a popular educator will be a prominent feature of the programme. The exercise will begin at 7.30 o'clock. Every body is invited; a full attendance of those interested in education is expected.

Philadelphia Expresss will stop at Mill Creek and Mapleton on the night of the etertainment.

Calvin.

H. L. Baty, of Altoona, formerly of Smith Valley, was visiting at the Sheridan school one day last week. "Hamilton" is an energetic young man, and formerly, was a prominent teacher in the public schools of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Peter Posten, an aged citizen of this valley, is very ill at this writing. He received a severe cold on the sixth day of November while going to and from the election, and has been sick ever since. Mr. Posten is an estimable old gentleman and we hope he may speedily recover from his afflictions.

The good citizens of this section very agreeably surprised our old friend, James Chilcote, one day last week. Mr. and Mrs. Chilcote we are informed, were the recipients of many presents, among which were two barrels of flour. Mr. Chilcote has been ill all winter and the social party above mentioned greatly revived the old gentleman.

There are more sick persons in this section at present than at any one time for a period of time. The majority seem to be severly afflicted with cold. This is to such an extent that our schools are almost broken up. Several, we are informed, are having a fight with that dreaded disease, pneumonia.

H. G. Swope will attend school during the coming spring at Orbisonia. "Rash" is an earnest boy and he gives promise of receiving a good education. We would say, go ahead "Rash," as you are, and a bright future awaits you.

Amandus David, of Brady township, was circulating among his many friends in this valley one day last week.

A petition is being circulated among the citizens of this election district with the object of revolutionizing the present system of collecting our taxes. As we understand it the object is to take this work from the treasurer of the different counties of this commonwealth and elect a man in each township to collect all taxes in the township in which he resides.

Jno. Erb, an evanveglist, of Blair county, who has been faithfully laboring in the work of the Master at Otterbein, has taken his departure. We are informed that he is an able exhorter and an efficient singer.

Mrs. Elva Baker, formerly, of this valley but now of Newberg, is at this writing visiting friends in Calvin.

James Pincher, of this place on Thursday the 12th inst., was married to Miss Effie Taylor, of near Trough Creek church. James is an industrious young man and has made a wise choice in selecting companion to aid him in guiding his bark over the stormy seas of life. We wish them much happiness, and may their voyage be a long and pleasant one always illuminated with sunshine and gladness.

MARRIED.

HARSHBARGER—HALL.—In Huntingdon, Pa., February 24, 1891, by the Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., Isaac Harshbarger, of Newton Hamilton, and Ida Rebecca Hall, of Mapleton.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name, style and title of Himes Bros., dealers in grain, flour, feed, salt and coal, has been dissolved, this 5th day of March, A. D., 1891, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment.

J. T. HIMES.
J. M. HIMES.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 5, 1891.

Having bought the interests of J. M. Himes in the late firm of Himes Bros., I hereby notify my friends that I will continue business and invite the public patronage. The books of the late firm are in my hands for settlement.

JACOB T. HIMES.

$8.00 CLOCK
FOR $4.50.
Every Clock guaranteed for two years. Other goods proportionately low.
T. WIDAY BLACK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
123 Penn Street, - - Huntingdon, Pa

THERE IS A RAGE
FOR CHEAP GOODS,

The average customer wants

Cheap Shoes,
Cheap Calico,
Cheap Muslin.

The real fact is, the price paid for a cheap article is to the purchaser in reality, a high price. Every dealer who acts conscientiously will urge his customers to buy

Good Goods Only.

Our aim is to sell good goods to good customers. We believe it pays our customers; we believe it pays ourselves.

Good Goods at Cost.

We are now offering the following goods at cost:

Overcoats,
Wool Underwear,
Blankets,
Gloves,
Yarns,
Prints.

All prints--for 30days ---5c to 6 1-2c.

The Douglass Shoe.
Men's, $2.50 and $3.00.

Reduced Ladies' Cloth:

Delanes,
Cashmeres,
Ginghems.

Just received a f... and complete lin... Hats. Latest st... Spring and S...

J. C...

BLIZZARD IN ENGLAND.

Worst Storm of the Century Strikes Great Britain.

London Paralyzed, Traffic Blocked and Shipping Destroyed.

Details given below of the violent Atlantic snow gale which ravaged England, especially its southern districts, show that it was one of the severest storms recorded near the vernal equinox. It will rank with the celebrated "Royal Charter" storm of October, 1859, so called from the fact that during its gales a stout ship of that name was dashed to pieces, with great loss of life, on Anglesea Island.

A cablegram from London, says: The only topic of discussion in England is the fearful blizzard which paralyzed business in town and country. The visitation has had no precedence in Great Britain at this time of the year.

The railroads of Kent and Sussex are completely blocked and the neighboring country is deep with snow. The hurricane which accompanied the snow-storm piled snowdrifts on all sides, stopping all traffic on the railway lines and upon the country roads.

The trains full of passengers in the Midlands were snowed up.

The Sheerness mail car has been lost somewhere along the line of railroad between this city and Sheerness. A search party sent out after the missing car rescued the engineer of the lost engine. He was found half frozen in a snowdrift.

Reports from the provinces show that the blizzard prevailed from St. George's Channel to the North Sea. All road traffic was stopped and trains there delayed.

In Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire and Gloucestershire there are snowdrifts everywhere, many feet deep, rendering field work impossible. In these counties the mail service has been completely stopped, and the farmers suffer immense loss among the cattle and sheep with which their farms are stocked. Taken altogether, the storm has been unequaled in severity for a decade, not excepting the terrible weather in the latter part of 1890.

Another instance of a snow-blockaded train is upon a road familiar to Americans who cross the Channel to and from the Continent. A passenger train which left Charing Cross Station at midnight for Folkestone was caught in a huge snowdrift outside of Folkestone. The passengers were not rescued until 8 o'clock next morning, when many of them were seriously ill, owing to the fact that they had been in a half-frozen condition for several hours. The passengers had neither food nor light from the time when they were imprisoned in the snowbound cars until they were rescued.

The green-grocers of London and elsewhere are naturally suffering from a dearth of vegetables, etc. All the wagons coming in from the country and bound, in the case of London, for Covent Garden Market, have been snowed up along the roads leading into the metropolis, and a scarceness and rise in price of such provisions may be looked for within the next day or two. Work about the various docks in and near London has been partially suspended, owing to the mass of snow accumulated about the docks and ships.

At Lydd, a small seaport town of Kent, while the coast-guard lifeboat was going to the rescue of the crew of an endangered vessel, the lifeboat capsized, and several of its gallant occupants were drowned. Near Hastings, Sussex County, five fishing smacks have been wrecked. Three fishermen were drowned, the other members of the crews barely escaping with their lives.

A convict named Wilson escaped from the Portland convict depot during the height of the storm. He found a boat near the seashore, put to sea, and was picked up next day by a passing vessel. When taken out of the boat the convict was dying of cold.

Only meagre telegrams were received from various parts of England and Wales. The lines, according to these dispatches, are generally blocked.

Traffic on the Great Western Railway is completely blocked, and the trains on that road which were caught out in the storm are stalled at different points.

A dispatch from Harwich brings the information that the yacht Sapphire, owned by MacLarr, of Glasgow, has been driven ashore there during the gale. Mr. MacLarr, the dispatch adds, was washed overboard and drowned.

Information received from Cardiff is to the effect that the storm rages in that neighborhood with unabated force and severity. A dispatch from Dover says that the Admiralty Pier at that place has been so battered by the waves that huge stones weighing ten tons apiece have been dispaced, and that blocks of iron weighing two tons each have been carried away by the violence of the angry waters.

FOUR REACHED LAND.

The Wreck of the Steamer Mirama, off Start Point, England.

The steamship which was wrecked off Start Point, near Dartmouth, England, during the severe gale which swept over the southern part of England, was the Mirama, of Liverpool, from London for Colombo. When the steamer struck upon the reef off the Point the crew took to the boats, though the heavy sea and the huge breakers made the attempt to reach the shore a desperate one. One of the boats, containing the Captain, the chief engineer, the three mates and the steward, was struck by a heavy sea and foundered, and all the officers were drowned. The lifeboat, containing the sailors and firemen, twenty-two men in all, capsized twice and twice righted herself. Each time she went over a number of the men were drowned, while others succeeded in re-entering the boat, which was almost filled with water, but which kept afloat by reason of her water-tight compartments. Finally all were washed off and drowned except four stokers. These men were afterward washed ashore and had to climb a precipitous cliff. One of them died from exhaustion. The three survivors were terribly battered by the heavy surf, and were half-dead.

L. STECKELMANN, a poor boy who ... Indiana, had a great desire to go to ... and after much difficulty succeeded ... employment at the station of a ... in the West African trade. ... re a few years and is now at ... trading station. He has ... nguage and expects some ... ring of the country on ...

... who wrote ... "Regulus ... miliar to ... Harpswell, ... years ...

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM thirsts for travel.

SENATOR HOAR is growing a full beard.

SIR AUGUST PAGET receives $40,000 a year as British Minister to Austria.

AT the close of the war General Sherman was able to call 5000 officers by name.

THE late Senator Hearst's son expects to start a daily newspaper in New York City.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, made his first speech when he was seventeen years old.

THE Prince of Wales has been re-elected Worshipful Grand Master of the English Free Masons.

HENRY M. STANLEY has been granted a judgment of $50,000 against Tippu Tib, the notorious African slave dealer.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S estate, valued at $16,000, was bequeathed to three clergymen connected with the Edgebarton oratory.

THE wife of Chief Justice Fuller does all of her marketing herself. Her carriage is well known at the old Central Market in Washington.

LAFCADIO HEARN, the Louisiana author, has succumbed to the fascination of life in Japan, and is about to transport his lares and penates there.

KYLE, the new South Dakota Senator, is more than six feet tall. He is only thirty-seven years old, and will be the youngest man in the Senate.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is very fond of horticulture, and finds agreeable summer recreation in working among the fruit trees at his home in Burlington, Vt.

GENERAL DEODORA DA FONSECA, who has just been elected President of the Brazilian Republic, is fifty-seven years old. All his life since his boyhood has been passed in the army

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER is a youthful-looking official. His form is lithe and agile, his hair dark and his eye bright. He has easy and engaging manners and is affable and approachable.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, the Southern humorist, has the largest yam orchard in the South, and he is particularly proud of the fact that he bought it with money accruing from the sale of his books.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MARTIN, of Texas, says that during his four years in Washington he never allowed his expenses to exceed $50 a month. He takes home quite a respectable fortune saved from his salary.

MRS. HEARST, the California Senator's widow, is yet in the prime of life. She is a handsome woman, and has become celebrated as one of the most elaborate entertainers in the National capital. Her home is usually filled with guests.

MRS. MARGARET CUSTER CALHOUN, who has been appointed State Librarian of Michigan, is a sister of General Custer. In that fearful massacre of the Little Big Horn she lost not only her brother but her husband as well, and two younger brothers and a nephew besides.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, of New York City, has made a new will, by which the bulk of her fortune, amounting to at least $600,000, will be left in trust for the establishment of a great institution for the instruction of women and the advancement of higher education of the sex.

DEED OF A BUTCHER.

James Chadwick Murders a Woman and Then Kills Himself.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Bury, England. For seven years James Chadwick, a butcher, and Mary Stott lived together as man and wife. A short time ago the woman left Chadwick and took apartments in another part of the town. Chadwick repeatedly requested her to return to him, but she steadily refused to do so. Chadwick went to Miss Stott's lodgings and in the presence of her landlady renewed his appeal for a reconciliation. Miss Stott again refused to yield, and Chadwick left the house in a rage. He went directly to his shop, where he procured a long knife.

With this weapon concealed beneath his coat he returned to Miss Stott's lodging. Without a word Chadwick seized Miss Stott by the throat, and, drawing his knife, slashed the woman across the mouth, the sharp blade cutting back to the ears on each side. He then drew the knife across her throat, and, making another thrust, plunged it into her heart.

As the unfortunate woman sank to the floor dead the frenzied butcher attempted to cut his own throat, but, though he managed to inflict a severe wound, he was not successful in severing an artery. He then dropped the knife, and the horrified landlady seized it. Chadwick rose to his feet and glared about him. His eyes fell upon a table knife lying upon the dining table in the middle of the room. He seized it, and with one sweep of his hand drew it across his already gashed throat, nearly severing his head from his body, falling dead within a few feet of the victim of his jealous rage.

RENT BY A LION.

A Tamer Killed in the Paris (France) Hippodrome.

A terrible scene, by which a well-known lion tamer lost his life, was witnessed at the Hippodrome in Paris, France, on a recent day. The spectacle of "Nero" is being prepared at the Hippodrome, and one of the features of the show, as proposed, is an attack by a number of lions upon wooden figures so arranged in the arena to represent human beings.

Seets, the lion tamer, had just concluded the day's drilling or training of six lions for this performance, and was driving them back into their cages, when one of them suddenly refused to re-enter his cage. Seets managed to cage the remaining five lions, and then turned his attention to the rebellious animal, which had angrily taken refuge in a neighboring passage.

The man armed himself with a lance and tried to dislodge the refractory lion, but in so doing he tripped and lost hold of his lance, the weapon rolling several yards away from him. Before the lion tamer could regain possession of the lance, the angry lion sprang upon the unfortunate man, hurled him to the floor, bit and tore him in a most horrible manner. Seets's cries for help soon brought another of the trainers to the scene. The latter caught up the lance and gallantly attacked the lion.

Cowed by a wound inflicted, the lion released poor Seets and slunk into its cage.

ABOUT 7000 of the contributors to the stock of the Columbian exhibition in Chicago have not paid their assessments, and suits will be brought to compel payment.

TEXAS, in a population of 2,235,525, has 1,741,190 white inhabitants, 492,837 colored, 766 Indians, 727 Chinese, and three Japanese.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 22.

Lesson Text: "Elisha's Defenders," 2 Kings vi., 8-18—Golden Text: 2 Kings vi., 16 —Commentary.

8. "Then the king of Syria warred against Israel, and took counsel with his servants, saying, In such and such a place shall be my camp." Between the story of Naaman and Gehazi and this lesson the Holy Spirit has written the record of a house building near Jordan by the sons of the prophets, and the miraculous recovery of a lost ax, from which we see the need, humanly speaking, of the money which Naaman offered Elisha; but the prophet prefers to rely wholly and only upon the God of Israel, who can make even iron to swim, and to whom nothing is impossible. And now see the king of Syria, the captain of whose host had been healed by Israel's prophet, making war against Israel, as if the God who could heal the leper and make iron to swim could not defeat His enemies. How blind is unbelief! How full of ingratitude the human heart!

9. "And the man of God sent unto the king of Israel, saying, Beware that thou pass not such a place, for thither the Syrians are come down." How often we are reminded that "All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do," and that "The eyes of the Lord are in every place beholding the evil and the good" (Heb. iv., 13; Prov. xv., 3.) But here is wondrous grace and continued grace to a wicked man. The king of Israel was Jehoram, son of Ahab, and he wrought evil in the sight of the Lord, cleaving unto the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat (chap. iii., 1-3), and yet this is not the first time that God has shown him kindness through Elisha. See chapter iii., 16-19. God would if possible win this wanderer back to Himself. He would by goodness lead him to repentance (Rom. ii., 4) for He is not willing that any should perish (II Pet. iii., 9.)

10. "And the king of Israel sent to the place which the man of God told him and warned him of, and saved himself there, not once, nor twice." "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this, that power belongeth unto God," and this power is continually being put forth on behalf of sinful man to bring back his soul from the pit, but though God speaketh once—yea, twice—yet man perceiveth it not (Ps. lxii., 11; Job xxxiii., 14, 29). How loving God is! How hard and blind is man!

11. "Therefore the heart of the king of Syria was sore troubled for this thing." It was not his sins that troubled him, but the fact that he could not catch his prey, and that his enemy so successfully eluded him. He saw that some one was working against him who knew all his plans, and thought that it must be a traitor in the camp, one of his own men, who was taking the king of Israel's part and fore-warning him.

12. "Elisha, the prophet that is in Israel, telleth the king of Israel the words that thou speakest in thy bedchamber." Like the servants of Naaman, these servants seem wiser than their master, for "Great men are not always wise" (Job xxxii., 9).

13. "And he said, Go and spy where he is, that I may send and fetch him." The Lord so effectually hid Elijah that Ahab and all his searchers could not find him anywhere in all the land (I Kings xviii., 10). He also hid Baruch and Jeremiah so that their enemies could not find them (Jer. xxxvi., 26). Yet this unbeliever thinks to capture one who could say of God, "Thou art my hiding place; Thou shalt preserve me from trouble; Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance" (Ps. xxxii., 7).

"And it was told him saying, Behold, he is in Dothan." It was at Dothan that Joseph found his brethren, when they plotted to kill him, and afterward sold him as a slave (Gen. xxxvii., 17); and these are the only two references to the place in the whole Bible. In the one case God permits the captivity of His child and in the other He prevents it, but in each case it is for their good and His glory.

14. "Therefore sent he thither horses and chariots and a great host, and they came by night and compassed the city about." Surely they had their man now, and escape was impossible. Thus it seemed to human eyes. But on a previous occasion the armies of Judah were encompassed by the enemy, and when they cried unto the Lord He delivered them. And a little later Jehosaphat alone was surrounded by the Syrian soldiers, who were about to kill him, but he cried out and the Lord helped him, and God moved them to depart from Him (II Chron. xiii., 13-16; xviii., 31).

15. "And when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold an host compassed the city both with horses and chariots." While Elisha slept the enemy encompassed him about, but Elisha's God neither slumbers nor sleeps, and Elisha rested in Him, and feared no evil. His servant, however, had not the faith of his master, and we may imagine his fears as this sight met his eyes.

"And his servant said unto him, Alas, my master! how shall we do?" He probably felt something like Israel when they saw the hosts of Pharaoh pursuing them, the mountains on either side of them and the sea before them. It was another case of man's utter helplessness, to do anything for himself, but "The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation" (II Pet. ii., 9).

16. "And he answered, Fear not." From Gen. xv., 1, to Rev. i., 17, how often that precious word "Fear not" has stilled the troubled soul!

"They that be with us are more than they that be with them." What is it that Elisha sees that his servant cannot see? Is he giving utterance to a hope or to the assurance of a reality? We shall see that he means just what he says and is fully persuaded of every word of it.

17. "And Elisha prayed and said, Lord, I pray Thee, open his eyes that he may see." What a simple prayer, how short, how comprehensive! No preliminaries and no conclusion, not even an omen; just a single petition, asking as from a familiar friend for just what he wanted.

"And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw: and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Now we know why Elisha said, Fear not, and why he said to his servant that their helpers were more numerous than the enemy. Let no one dare to explain away these unseen realities of God's love and care and power. But rather let the weakest believer rejoice that he is ministered unto and watched over by these unseen ones who love to do the will of God (Heb. i., 14), and let us joyfully anticipate the day when we shall take part in a great triumphant march of heaven's cavalry for the rescue and redemption of multitudes of Israel (Rev., xix, 14).

18. "And when they came down to him, Elisha prayed unto the Lord and said, Smite this people, I pray Thee, with blindness." Another brief prayer; a single petition. Can this man ask and receive anything he desires? A river divided, a spring healed, oil multiplied, a Son given, life from the dead, food multiplied, a leper healed, a man made leprous, iron to swim, eyes open to see angels, eyes dimmed to see not at all or to see wrongly? How has he obtained this power? With whom is he in partnership? Ah, dear reader, if we would cling to Jesus, as Elisha clung to Elijah, for a double portion of the Spirit, then we too might know the meaning of such words as these, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in My name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son."

"And he smote them with blindness, according to the Lord of Elisha." So did the angels to the men of Sodom (Gen. xix., 11). In Him we live and move and have our being. Read the next four verses and see how royally Elisha treated these his enemies and conquered them with kindness, so that they came no more into the land of Israel. Is there in us the love that conquers?—*Lesson Helper.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A machine has recently been invented for making shoestrings out of paper.

A petroleum-motor tricycle has been invented that will run forty miles on one gallon of oil.

The English bacteriologist who discovered taxalbumens has just found a remedy for anthrax.

The French artillery is using an explosive made of cryolite in their shells instead of gunpowder.

The average weight of the human adult brain is 48 ounces in the male and 45 ounces in the female.

At the depth of about 3500 feet the temperature of the ocean is about the same, varying only a trifle from the polar latitudes to the equator.

It has become quite the thing in the polite world to employ the art of the electrician for the decoration of banquet halls and reception parlors.

Two heavenly bodies are "in conjunction" when they have the same right ascension, or are on the same meridian, namely when one is due north or south of the other.

A sugar fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar, and twenty times sweeter than beet sugar, is reported by a German chemist from cotton-seed meal. It cannot be sold to compete with the ordinary article.

A writer on mosquito bites declares that common soap is as effective a remedy as ammonia, chloroform, or any of the many articles recommended. The lather is allowed to dry over the affected part, when all burning and pain soon disappear.

A recent survey, it is stated, has established the number of glaciers in the Alps at 1155, of which 249 have a length of more than four and three-fourths miles. "The French Alps contain 141 glaciers, those of Italy 78, Switzerland 471 and Austria 462."

A material closely imitating malachite is made by precipitating a solution of cupric sulphate by potassium or sodium carbonate. When the precipitate has settled and cohered, it is dried with gentle heat, and may then be cut and given a beautiful polish.

A patented shoe-blacking which contains no acid is made in Germany by dissolving casein in a solution of borax or soda and adding resinate of iron, besides the usual bone-black, grease and sugar. A brilliant luster is imparted by the casein, and the resinate of iron gives a deep black color.

The First System of Posts.

A system of posts was established in England in the time of Edward IV., about 1481, and postmasters were appointed; but their business was confined to furnishing post horses to the carriers of the Government, and to persons who were desirous of traveling expeditiously or who wished to send important packages upon special occasions. In 1635 Charles I. established a letter office for the transmission of letters between England and Scotland, but these only extended to a few of the principal roads. The lines of carriage were uncertain, and the postmasters on each road were required to furnish horses for the conveyance at the rate of five cents per mile. The establishment did not succeed, and at the breaking out of the civil war great difficulty was experienced in the transmission of letters. At length a postoffice, or a national establishment for the weekly conveyance of letters to all parts of the Kingdom, was established by Cromwell in 1649.

The Money Safe.

Needy Client—If I lose my case, I don't see how you are to be paid.

Lawyer—Oh, don't worry about that, my dear sir. The lawyer on the other side is my partner.—[New York Weekly.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE SNOW-BIRD'S SONG.

A snow-bird sat on a sycamore tree
And this is the song that he sang to me:—

"The ground is covered with snow and ice,
It is scanty fare that I find,
But I know you all have got hearts of gold,
And are loving and true and kind.

"Then think of the crumbs 'neath your dining board;
Just open your window each day,
And throw them abroad out over the snow,
And I shall be happy and gay."

TOOK OFF HIS GLASSES.

A New Hampshire physician sends me the following cat story, for which he vouches: "Among other queer tricks, my cat Dick will take off my glasses very carefully with his paw, hold them with one claw and survey them with great apparent interest. The first time he did this was one night when he had been napping and I reading. He is a great pet, and going to him I bent over, without indicating by any motion my meaning, and said, gently: 'Dick, if you want to go to bed, take off my glasses.' He immediately reached up a paw and took them off as deftly as though it were an old habit. Thinking this a happen so,' I put them on and made the same request in different words, with precisely the same result. After one more repetition he yawned and plainly intimated that was enough."—[Philadelphia Times.

A GOOD DOG STORY.

A Newfoundland dog was one day sitting on a wooden bridge over a very swift stream discussing a bone when a predatory pug came along and a smart altercation arose over the bone. So violent became the debate that both suddenly overbalanced and fell into the stream beneath. The nearest landing place was a hundred yards down, and to it the Newfoundland betook himself without much difficulty and after a good shake was preparing to depart when he suddenly became aware that the pug was having a very hard time of it, wildly beating the water and showing every symptom of exhaustion. One look was enough. In went the shaggy-coated fellow, and seizing the other by the collar brought his late enemy safe to land. The two dogs then eyed each other with indescribable expression for some seconds, then solemnly wagged their respective tails and with dignity departed.

TOT'S ADOPTED FAMILY.

Tot came to me one morning with a puzzled and inquiring look in her large beautiful brown eyes. "What would you do with him?" she seemed to say. "He worries me more than all the others put together."

Tot was a small cream-colored Eskimo dog, and it was one of her adopted children, a turtle, that was just then causing her motherly heart so much anxiety. After thus questioning me with her expressive eyes, a bright idea seemed to strike her. She ran to her closet and separated the troublesome turtle from the other members of her rather singular family, pushing him with her nose into a corner of the room. Then she brought some pieces of muslin, and covered him over so that not a bit of him could be seen. "There, now, I think he will sleep and give me time to attend to my other children," was her apparent comment.

Tot was in the habit of adopting all the motherless strays she came across. At the time of which I write, we had two little ducks that had been left orphans. Tot heard them complaining one day. It seemed to make her very miserable. At last she could bear it no longer; so downstairs she went, and, to my utter astonishment, returned with one of the ducklings, safe and sound, in her mouth, depositing it in the box with her three puppies. In the course of the day she succeeded in bringing the other little fellow upstairs and placing him with his brother. The ducks seemed quite happy with their adopted mother, and, when older, followed her everywhere, running after her, and screaming if she got too far ahead of them. A singular thing it was that Tot and her own children never injured these feathered foundlings. But I am sorry to say that Tot never loved the turtle, always covering up the ungainly little creature whenever it ventured to put out its head or be sociable with the rest of the family.—[St. Nicholas.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Baleful Amusements."

TEXT: *"Let the young men now arise and play before us."*—II Samuel, ii., 14.

There are two armies encamped by the pool of Gibeon. The time hangs heavily on their hands. One army proposes a game of sword fencing. Nothing could be more healthful and innocent. The other army accepts the challenge. Twelve men against twelve men, the sport opens. But something went adversely. Perhaps one of the swordsmen got an unlucky clip, or in some way had his ire aroused, and that which opened in sportfulness ended in violence, each one taking his contestant by the hair, and then with the sword thrusting him in the side, so that that which opened in innocent fun ended in the massacre of all the twenty-four sportsmen. Was there ever a better illustration of what was true then, and is true now, that that which is innocent may be made destructive?

What of a worldly nature is more important and strengthening and innocent than amusement, and yet what has counted more victims? I have no sympathy with a straightjacket religion. This is a very bright world to me, and I propose to do all I can to make it bright for others.

I never could keep step to a dead march. A book years ago issued says that a Christian man has a right to some amusements. For instance, if he comes home at night weary from his work, and feeling in need of recreation, puts on his slippers, and goes into his garret and walks lively round the floor several times there can be no harm in it. I believe the church of God has made a tremendous mistake in trying to suppress the sportfulness of youth and drive out from men their love of amusement. If God ever implanted anything in us he implanted this desire.

But instead of providing for this demand of our nature, the church of God has, for the main part, ignored it. As in a riot, the mayor plants a battery at the end of the street, and has it fired off so that everything is cut down that happens to stand in the range, the good as well as the bad, so there are men in the church who plant their batteries of condemnation and fire away indiscriminately. Everything is condemned. But my Bible commends those who use the world without abusing it, and in the natural world God has done everything to please and amuse us. In poetic figures we sometimes speak of natural objects as being in pain, but it is a mere fancy. Poets say the clouds weep, but they never yet shed a tear; and the winds sight, but they never did have any trouble; and that the storm howls, but it never lost its temper. The world is a rose, and the universe a garland.

I am glad to know that in all our cities there are plenty of places where we may find elevated, moral entertainment. But all honest men and good women will agree with me in the statement that one of the worst plagues of these cities is corrupt amusement. Multitudes have gone down under the blasting influence never to rise. If we may judge of what is going on in many of the places of amusement by the Sodomic pictures on board fences and in many of the show windows, there is not a much lower depth of profligacy to reach. At Naples, Italy, they keep such pictures locked up from indiscriminate inspection. These pictures were exhumed from Pompeii and are not fit for public gaze. If the effrontery of bad places of amusement in handing out improper advertisements of what they are doing night by night grows worse in the same proportion, in fifty years New York and Brooklyn will beat not only Pompeii, but Sodom.

To help stay the plague now raging I project certain principles by which you may judge in regard to any amusement or recreation, finding out for yourself whether it is right or whether it is wrong.

I remark in the first place that you can judge of the moral character of any amusement by its healthful result or by its baleful reaction. There are people who seem made up of hard facts. They are a combination of multiplication tables and statistics. If you show them an exquisite picture they will begin to discuss the pigments involved in the coloring. If you show them a beautiful rose they will submit it to a botanical analysis, which is only the post-mortem examination of a flower. They have no rebound in their nature. They never do anything more than smile. There are no great tides of feeling surging up from the depths of their soul in billow after billow of reverberating laughter. They seem as if nature had built them by contract and made a bungling job of it.

But, blessed be God, there are people in the world who have bright faces, and whose life is a song, an anthem, a pæan of victory. Even their troubles are like the vines that crawl up the side of a great tower, on the top of which the sunlight sits, and the sott air of summer hold perpetual carnival. They are the people you like to have come to your house; they are the people I like to have come to my house. If you but touch the hem of their garments you are healed.

Now it is these exhilarant and sympathetic and warm hearted people that are most tempted to pernicious amusements. In proportion as a ship is swift it wants a strong helmsman; in proportion as a horse is gay, it wants a stout driver; and these people of exuberant nature will do well to look at the reaction of all their amusements. If an amusement sends you home at night nervous so that you cannot sleep, and you rise up in the morning, not because you are slept out, but because your duty drags you from your slumbers, you have been where you ought not to have been. There are amusements that send a man next day to his work bloodshot, yawning, stupid, nauseated; and they are wrong kinds of amusement. They are entertainments that give a man disgust with the drudgery of life, with tools because they are not swords, with working aprons because they are not robes, with cattle because they are not infuriated bulls of the arena.

If any amusement sends you home longing for a life of romance and thrilling adventure, love that takes poison and shoots itself, moonlight adventures and hair breadth escapes, you may depend upon it that you are the sacrificed victim of unsanctified pleasure. Our recreations are intended to build up, and if they pull us down as to our moral or as to our physical strength you may come to the conclusion that they are obnoxious.

There is nothing more depraving than attendance upon amusements that are full of innuendo and low suggestion. The young man enters. At first he sits far back, with his hat on and his coat collar up, fearful that somebody there may know him. Several nights pass on. He takes off his hat earlier and puts his coat collar down. The blush that first came into his cheek when anything indecent was enacted comes no more to his cheek. Farewell, young man! You have probably started on the long road which ends in consummate destruction. The stars of hope will go out one by one, until you will be left in utter darkness. Hear you not the rush of the maelstrom, in whose outer circle your boat now dances, making merry with the whirling waters? But you are being drawn in, and the gentle motion will become terrific agitation. You cry for help. In vain! You pull at the oar to put back, but the struggle will not avail! You will be tossed and dashed and shipwrecked and swallowed in the whirlpool that has already crushed in its wrath ten thousand hulks.

Young men who have just come from country residence to city residence will do well to be on guard and let no one induce you to places of improper amusement. It is mightily alluring when a young man, long a citizen, offers to show a new comer all around.

Still further. Those amusements are wrong which lead you into expenditure beyond your means. Money spent in recreation is not thrown away. It is all folly for us to come from a place of amusement feeling that we have wasted our money and time. You may by it have made an investment worth more than the transactions that yielded you hundreds or thousands of dollars. But how many properties have been riddled by costly amusements.

The first time I ever saw the city—it was the city of Philadelphia—I was a mere lad. I stopped at a hotel, and I remember in the eventide one of these men plied me with his infernal art. He saw I was green. He wanted to show me the sights of the town. He painted the path of sin until it looked like emerald; but I was afraid of him. I shoved back from the basilisk—I made up my mind he was a basilisk. I remember how he wheeled his chair round in front of me, and with a concentrated and diabolical effort attempted to destroy my soul; but there were good angels in the air that night. It was no good resolution on my part, but it was the all encompassing grace of a good God that delivered me. Beware! beware! oh, young man. "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death."

The table has been robbed to pay the club. The champagne has cheated the children's wardrobe. The carousing party has burned up the boy's primer. The tablecloth in the corner saloon is in debt to the wife's faded dress. Excursions that in a day make a tour around a whole month's wages; ladies whose lifetime business it is to "go shopping;" large bets on horses have their counterpart in uneducated children, bankruptcies that shock the money market and appall the church, and that send drunkenness staggering across the richly figured carpet of the mansion and dashing into the mirror and drowning out the carol of music with the whopping of bloated sons come home to break their old mother's heart.

I saw a beautiful home, where the bell rang violently late at night. The son had been off in sinful indulgencies. His comrades were bringing him home. They carried him to the door. They rang the bell at 1 o'clock in the morning. Father and mother came down. They were waiting for the wandering son, and then the comrades, as soon as the door was opened, threw the prodigal headlong into the doorway, crying: "There he is, drunk as a fool. Ha, ha!" When men go into amuements they cannot afford they first borrow what they cannot earn and then they steal what they cannot borrow. First they go into embarrassment and then into lying and then into theft, and when a man gets as far on as that he does not stop short of the penitentiary. There is not a prison in the land where there are not victims of unsanctified amusements.

Merchants of Brooklyn or New York, is there a disarrangement in your accounts? Is there a leakage in your money drawer? Did not the last account come out right last night? I will tell you. There is a young man in your store wandering off into bad amusements. The salary you give him may meet lawful expenditures, but not the sinful indulgences in which he has entered, and he takes by theft that which you do not give him in lawful salary.

How brightly the path of unrestrained amusement opens. The young man says: "Now I am off for a good time. Never mind economy. I'll get money somehow. What a fine road! What a beautiful day for a ride! Crack the whip, and over the turnpike! Come, boys, fill high your glasses. Drink! Long life, health, plenty of rides just like this! Hard working men hear the clatter of the hoofs and look up and say: "Why, I wonder where those fellows get their money from? We have to toil and drudge. They do nothing." To these gay men life is a thrill and an excitement. They stare at other people, and in turn are stared at. The watch chain jingles. The cup foams. The cheeks flush. Their eyes flash. The midnight hears their guffaw. They swagger. They jostle decent men off the sidewalk. They take the name of God in vain. They parody the hymn they learned at their mother's knee; and to all pictures of coming disaster they cry out, "Who cares!" and to the counsel of some Christian friend, "Who are you?"

Passing along the street some night you hear a shriek in a grog shop, the rattle of the watchman's club, the rush of the police. What is the matter now? Oh, this reckless young man has been killed in a grog shop fight. Carry him home to his father's house. Parents will come down and wash his wounds and close his eyes in death. They forgive him all he ever did, although he cannot in his silence ask it. The prodigal has got home at last. Mother will go to her little garden and get the sweetest flowers, and twist them into a chaplet for the silent heart of the wayward boy, and push back from the bloated brow the long locks that were once her pride, and the air will be rent with the agony. The great dramatist says: "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child."

I go further, and say these are unchristian amusements which become the chief business of a man's life. Life is an earnest thing. Whether we were born in a palace or hovel, whether we are affluent or pinched, we have to work. If you do not sweat with toil, you will sweat with disease. You have a soul that is to be transfigured amid the pomp of a judgment day; and after the sea has sung its last chant and the mountain shall have come down in an avalanche of a rock, you will live and think and act, high on a throne where seraphs sing, or deep in a dungeon where demons howl. In a world where there is so much to do for yourselves, and so much to do for others, God pity that man who has nothing to do.

Your sports are merely means to an end. They are alleviations and helps. The arm of toil is the only arm strong enough to bring up the bucket out of the deep well of pleasure. Amusement is only the bower where business and philanthropy rest while on their way to stirring achievements. Amusements are merely the vines that grow about the anvil of toil and the blossoming of the hammers. Alas for the man who spends his life in laboriously doing nothing, his days in hunting up lounging places and loungers, his nights in seeking out some gas lighted foolery! The man who always has on his sporting jacket, ready to hunt for game in the mountain or fish in the brook, with no time to pray or work or read, is not so well off as the greyhound that runs by his side, or the fly bait with which he whips the stream.

A man who does not work does not know how to play. If God had intended us to do nothing but laugh He would not have given us shoulders with which to lift, and hands with which to work, and brains with which to think. The amusements of life are merely the orchestra playing while the great tragedy of life plunges through its five acts—infancy, childhood, manhood, old age and death. Then exit the last earthly opportunity. Enter the overwhelming realities of an eternal world.

I go further, and say that all those amusements are wrong which lead into bad company. If you go to any place where you have to associate with the intemperate, with the unclean, with the abandoned, however well they may be dressed, in the name of God quit it. They will despoil your nature. They will undermine your moral character. They will drop you when you are destroyed. They will give not one cent to support your children when you are dead. They will weep not one tear at your burial. They will chuckle over your damnation.

I had a friend at the west—a rare friend. He was one of the first to welcome me to his new home. To fine personal appearance he added a generosity, frankness and ardor of nature that made me love him like a brother. But I saw evil people gathering around him. They came up from the saloons, from the gambling hells. They plied him with a thousand arts. They seized upon his social nature, and he could not stand the charm. They drove him on the rocks, like a ship full winged, shivering on the breakers. I used to admonish him. I would say, "Now I wish you would quit these bad habits and become a Christian." "Oh," he would reply, "I would like to. I would like to, but I have gone so far I don't think there is any way back." In his moments of repentance he would go home and take his little girl of eight years, and embrace her convulsively, and cover her with adornments and strew around her pictures and toys and every thing that could make her happy; and then, as though hounded by an evil spirit, he would go out to the enflaming cup and the house of shame, like a fool to the correction of the stocks.

I was summoned to his deathbed. I hastened. I entered the room. I found him, to my surprise, lying in full every day dress on the top of the clothes. I put out my hand. He grasped it excitedly and said, "Sit down, Mr. Talmage, right here." I sat down. He said: "Last night I saw my mother, who has been dead twenty years, and she sat just where you sit now. It was no dream. I was wide awake. There was no delusion in the matter. I saw her just as plainly as I see you. Wife, I wish you would take those strings off of me. There are strings spun all around my body. I wish you would take them off of me." I saw it was delirium.

"Oh," replied his wife, "my dear, there is nothing there, there is nothing there." He went on, and said: "Just where you sit, Mr. Talmage, my mother sat. She said: 'Henry, I do wish you would do better.' I got out of bed, put my arms around her, and said, 'Mother, I want to do better. I have been trying to do better. Won't you help me to do better? You used to help me.' No mistake about it. No delusion. I saw her—the cap, and the apron, and the spectacles, just as she used to look twenty years ago; but I do wish you would take these things away. They annoy me so. I can hardly talk. Won't you take them away?" I knelt down and prayed, conscious of the fact that he did not realize what I was saying. I got up. I said, "Good-by; I hope your will be better soon." He said, "Good-by, good-by."

That night his soul went to the God who gave it. Arrangements were made for the obsequies. Some said, "Don't bring him in the church; he was too dissolute." "Oh," I said, "bring him. He was a good friend of mine while he was alive, and I shall stand by him now that he is dead. Bring him to the church."

As I sat in the pulpit and saw his body coming up through the aisle I felt as if I could weep tears of blood. I told the people that day: "This man had his virtues, and a good many of them. He had his faults, and a good many of them, but if there is any man in this audience who is without sin let him cast the first stone at this coffin lid." On one side the pulpit sat that little child, rosy, sweet faced, as beautiful as any little child that sat at your table this morning, I warrant you. She looked up wistfully, not knowing the full sorrows of an orphan child. Oh, her countenance haunts me to-day like some sweet face looking upon us through a horrid dream. On the other side of the pulpit were the men who had destroyed him. There they sat, hard visaged, some of them pale from exhausting disease, some of them flushed until it seemed as if the fires of iniquity flamed through the cheeks and crackled the lips. They were the men who had done the work. They were the men who had bound him hand and foot. They had kindled the fires. They had poured the wormwood and gall into that orphan's cup. Did they weep? No. Did they sigh repentingly? No. Did they say: "What a pity that such a brave man should be slain?" No, no: not one bloated hand was lifted to wipe a tear from a bloated cheek. They sat and looked at the coffin like vultures gazing at the carcass of a lamb whose heart they had ripped out! I cried in their ears as plainly as I could: "There is a God and a judgment day!" Did they tremble? Oh, no, no. They went back from the house of God, and that night, though their victim lay in Oakwood Cemetery, I was told that they blasphemed, and they drank, and they gambled, and there was not one less customer in all the houses of iniquity. This destroyed man was a Samson in physical strength, but Delilah sheared him, and the Philistines of evil companionship dug his eyes out and threw him into the prison of evil habits. But in the hour of his death he rose up and took hold of the two pillared curses of God against drunkenness and uncleanness, and threw himself forward, until down upon him and his companions there came the thunders of an eternal catastrophe.

Again, any amusement that gives you a distaste for domestic life is bad. How many bright domestic circles have been broken up by sinful amusements! The father went off, the mother went off, the child went off. There are to-day the fragments before me of blasted households. Oh, if you have wandered away, I would like to charm you back by the sound of that one word, "home." Do you not know that you have but little more time to give to domestic welfare? Do you not see, father, that your children are soon to go out into the world, and all the influence for good you are to have over them you must have now? Death will break in on your conjugal relations, and, alas! if you have to stand over the grave of one who perished from your neglect!

I saw a wayward husband standing at the deathbed of his Christian wife, and I saw her point to a ring on her finger, and heard her say to her husband, "Do you see that ring?" He replied, "Yes, I see it." "Well," said she, "do you remember who put it there?" "Yes," said he, "I put it there," and all the past seemed to rush upon him. By the memory of that day when, in the presence of men and angels, you promised to be faithful in joy and sorrow, and in sickness and in health; by the memory of those pleasant hours when you sat together in your new home talking of a bright future; by the cradle and the joyful hour when our life was spared and another given; by that sick bed, when the little one lifted up the voice and called for help, and you knew he must die, he put one arm around each of your necks and brought you very near together in that dying kiss; by the little grave in Greenwood that you never think of without a rush of tears; by the family Bible, where, amidst stones of heavenly love, is the brief but expressive record of births and deaths; by the neglects of the past and by the agonies of the future; by a judgment day, when husbands and wives, parents and children, in immortal groups, will stand to be caught up in shining array or to shrink down into darkness; by all that, I beg you to give to home your best affections.

Ah, my friends, there is an hour coming when our past life will probably pass before us in review. It will be our last hour. If from our death pillow we have to look back and see a life spent in sinful amusement there will be a dart that will strike through our soul sharper than the dagger with which Virginius slew his child. The iniquities and rioting through which we have passed will come upon us, weird and skeleton as Meg Merrilies. Death, the old Shylock, will demand and take the remaining pound of flesh, and the remaining drop of blood, and upon our last opportunity for repentance, and our last chance for heaven the curtain will forever drop.

THE LABOR WORLD.

PIG iron is slack.

DENVER, Col., has "5000 idle."

OMAHA, Neb., has a labor palace.

BOSTON contractors are organizing.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) carpenters want eight hours.

THE West is taking the lead in labor legislation.

NEW YORK has 40,000 Russian-Hebrew workers.

THE Indianapolis Trades Council has 6000 members.

PITTSBURG'S Trades Council holds open meetings.

BROOKLYN wood-workers will demand eight hours.

UNION retail clerks at San Francisco, Cal., wear a button.

THERE are 28,200 unemployed workmen in Boston, Mass.

AUSTRALIA sent $70,000 to the London dock strikers.

A MACHINE threatens to throw hundreds of stonecutters out.

THE organized shoe trades are coming rapidly to the front.

THE girls' shoe fitters' union of San Francisco has 300 members.

BOSTON paper workers want the State to prohibit Sunday work.

INTERNATIONAL bakers and confectioners will meet at Indianapolis.

OVER 80,000 people are connected with the stage in London, England.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL, of Massachusetts recommends labor legislation.

SAN FRANCISCO shoe hands want forty-five cents a pair for turned work.

A SAN FRANCISCO shoe strike secured thirty-eight to forty-nine cents.

THERE are in the world 1,500,000 coal miners and 4,000,000 metal miners.

BUTTE (Mon.) claims to be the best organized union town for its population.

TRADE union statistics show that 2,000,000 workers average $150 a year wages.

THE Brussels (Belgium) Co-operative Bakery will supply the city firemen.

INDIANAPOLIS colored plasterers won forty cents an hour and the eight-hour day.

TYPEWRITERS and stenographers are organizing unions throughout the country.

IT is thought few foreign delegates will attend the World's Fair Labor Convention.

NEW YORK painters insist on the enforcement of $3.50 and eight hours on April 6.

THERE are now over 1500 carpenters and planing mill employes idle in Indianapolis.

NEW YORK slipper makers working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day get $1.35 to $1.50.

FINES were imposed on 350 miners at Durham, England, for leaving work without giving notice.

THE general fund of the International Cigar-Makers' Union amounts to about $300,000 at present.

A BILL to distribute $50,000 among the unemployed of San Francisco is before the California Legislature.

A CUT in wages of from thirty to sixty per cent. has been made in an Akron (Ohio) mower and reaper works.

ON the British railways 314 women were employed in 1889, and 15,463 were working in the coal mines of England.

BY the efforts of union men $1.50 will be the lowest pay for unskilled men on the World's Fair work in Chicago.

THE average salary paid to men clerks in Washington is $1321 a year, while that paid to women in the same departments is only $869.

AN Indianapolis women's society will furnish coffee at two cents a cup, soup at three cents per bowl and bread and butter at a penny.

THE Constantinople dockers have formed a union, established a picket system, and threaten violence to other Turks who will not join the union.

DELEGATES from nearly every town and city in Massachusetts were present at a secret session of leather workers in Boston, and decided to continue the fight in Lynn.

BULLETS IN A BALLROOM.

A Kentucky Dance Winds Up in a Fatal Free Fight.

A quarrel at a dance at Kilgore, Ky., was the cause of a pitched battle in the ballroom, which will result in the death of six men. Others are hurt more or less seriously. The men fatally wounded are: Samuel Bunting, Charles Bunting, Andy Howell, Sherman Lucas, David Waugh and Jeff Waugh.

A woman, one of the dancers, was the cause of the trouble. Jeff Waugh and Sherman Lucas wanted her for a partner. Both were drinking and each claimed her hand. Finally Jeff struck Sherman in the face. In a minute a shot was fired and a panic ensued, men, women and children rushing for the passage to the open air.

The doorway became clogged with a mass of humanity, whose only object was to escape from the shower of bullets being fired in the hall. The first man to fall was Sherman Lucas, a miner. As soon as Lucas fell his friends rallied to his rescue and a perfect fusillade was the result. Between ten and twenty men were engaged on both sides, and it is estimated that between fifty and one hundred and fifty shots were fired. The firing ceased only when ammunition was exhausted. During the fight the lights were extinguished, which fact no doubt saved many lives.

When the battle ended six men lay on the floor fatally wounded.

IN signing the Copyright bill, the President used a large quill taken from an American eagle, sent to him for that purpose by Robert U. Johnson, of New York, Secretary of the International Copyright League. The pen was then returned to Mr. Johnson with the President's compliments.

MARY ANDERSON (Mrs. Navarro) has advertised in the London papers the sale of all her stage wardrobe, scenery and dresses, thus confirming the announcement that she will retire definitely from the stage.

A LONG FIGHT ENDED.

General John M. Palmer Elected Senator From Illinois.

JOHN M. PALMER.

The Senatorial fight at Springfield, Ill., is over, John M. Palmer having been elected United States Senator by the Legislature on the 154th ballot.

The result was brought about by the expected defection of Messrs. Moore and Cockrell, the Farmers' Alliance men, to the Democratic ranks. The Republicans held a final caucus that morning to see if matters could be arranged. The Republican committee held a consultation and sent for Representative Moore and offered him the solid Republican vote of 100 if he and his two confreres, Cockrell and Taubeneck, would join them.

This offer, if accepted, would defeat General Palmer; if rejected, it would put the farmers in the anomalous position of refusing to help elect a farmer.

Moore, however, refused in a few words, and said that he had decided to support Palmer.

This ended the matter, and the meeting adjourned to attend the joint session. A few minutes before the meeting of the Joint Assembly the Republicans joined in a chorus of "Auld Lang Syne," amid great applause. The Democrats also struck up a melody. In the mean time every available inch of space in the chamber open to the public had been occupied by a throng intensely eager to witness the closing scenes in this memorable contest.

The roll was called and its verification showed every Republican voting for Lindley, every Democrat for Palmer, Moore and Cockrell for Palmer and Taubeneck for Streeter.

"On this the 154th ballot," said Speaker Crafts, "the whole number of votes cast is 204; necessary to a choice, 103, of which John M. Palmer has received 103 votes, A. J. Streeter 1 vote and Cicero J. Lindley 100 votes, and I hereby declare John M. Palmer duly elected United States Senator to represent the State of Illinois in the Congress of the United States for the term of six years."

Deafening applause from the Democratic side and galleries greeted this announcement.

When Representative Taubeneck's name was called he voted for "A. J. Streeter, nominee of F. M. B. A. party," and drooping to his seat, burst into tears.

His sincere sorrow no one doubted, and cheer after cheer from the Republican side rewarded his loyalty to his party nominee.

John McCauley Palmer was born in Eagle Creek, Scott County, Ky., September 13, 1817. He moved to Illinois in 1832, and in 1839 settled in Carlinville. Although seventy-five old, he has all the physical vigor of a strong man of fifty. He has been closely identified with Illinois politics for forty years, having been a leader in both parties and by each given all the honors it could bestow. Up to the opening of the war Palmer was a Democrat but had never held office. He went into the war as a colonel and came out as a major-general. After the war he affiliated with the Republican party and in 1868 was elected Governor.

In 1872 General Palmer's term as Governor ended and about that time he ceased all connection with the Republican party and soon after openly joined the Democracy. Since then, while always active in the councils of that organization, he was little seen in public life, quietly practising law in Springfield until 1888, when the Democrats nominate him for Governor. During that campaign he made speeches in every county in the State. He was beaten by Governor Fifer, by only 12,000 votes, while President Harrison had a majority of over 25,000.

Last year he was nominated at the Democratic State Convention for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Farwell, the idea being that such a nomination came as close to electing a Senator by popular vote as can be gotten at under existing laws. The General again took the stump as a candidate of his party and canvassed the State, as he did three years ago when running for Governor.

In a final conference with the representatives of the F. M. B. A. he said, although his health was admirable, he had nearly reached the limit of political activity and would regard his election to the United States Senate as the crowning honor.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.

An Appeal to the Irish People of America.

A manifesto "to the Irish people of America" has been issued by Mr. Parnell. It begins by ascribing the growth of the Land League into a great national movement to the financial support given to it by Americans. Continuing, the manifesto says:

"When the victory was almost near enough to grasp, the meddlesome interference of English politicians in the complex organization of the Irish party temporarily broke up the unity so essential to final success.

"These politicians were aided by a few young law students, some malcontents, office seekers and other envious persons who had crept into the ranks arrayed in favor of Irish freedom."

The manifesto goes on to say that it now becomes the duty of Mr. Parnell, "to restore unity, to lop off unsound materials, to take measures to keep out in future all the wily treacherous and self-seeking element. By good fortune there remained ample time to accomplish these results before the election.

"The insufficiency of Mr. Gl[adstone's] proposals to secure legitimate [aspirations] Irish kindred of America[n] closed by the break in the[ir ranks].

Those who are about[to act] in the name of the Iri[sh people] to adds, have Mr. [Parnell] possession. Thes[e men] character. The[y] can hospitalit[y] The concl[usion] to help M[r. Parnell] and disl[odge] securi[ty] par[ty] th[e] d[ay]

Continued from first page.

SUNDAY SESSIONS.

The conference love feast was in charge of Rev. J. Z. Lloyd. Long before the hour for opening the church was packed. At 10 o'clock the preliminary for preaching began and at its close Bishop Fowler announced his text: "Ye can discern the face of the sky, but can ye not discern the signs of the times?" Matt. xvi, 3. For twenty minutes he discussed the signs of the times in a masterly manner. The bishop then ordained as deacons Revs. J. H. Dieble, W. H. Miller, Edward S. J. McAllister, August Fasic, W. W. Cadle, Job Truax, G. L. Dunkle, Hugh Strain, Richard Brooks, Isaiah Reeser, J. S. Sauser.

Dr. Payne, of the board of education, preached a masterly sermon at 3 o'clock, after which the bishop, assisted by the elders, ordained the following elders: Revs. George Trach, B. H. Hart, Fletcher W. Biddle, Elton H. Wallace, Ellsworth M. Allen, Orlando G. Hicks, James B. Stein, Vaughn T. Rue, Jeremiah B. Brenneman.

At 4:30 a mass meeting was held in the court house, presided over by Hon. S. P. Wolverton, in the interests of Sabbath observance. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Spencer, J. McCartney and others and a vigorous protest framed against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday.

Dr. C. C. McCabe, of the missionary society, made an address in the M. E. church at 7 o'clock on the subject of "Missions." The conference treasurer announced the collections for this cause during the year by districts as follows: Altoona, $8,662, decrease, $572; Danville, $8,980, decrease, $307; Harrisburg, $9,082, increase, $450; Juniata, $4,571, increase, $264; Williamsport, $8,031, increase, $473; total, $39,326, increase, $308.

MONDAY SESSIONS.

Conference reassembled at 8.45, Rev. F. B. Riddle, of Danville, conducting the devotional exercises.

The following brethren were brought forward and introduced to the conference: Revs. W. W. Cadle, Samuel Blair, W. Perry Eveland, C. Karns, George W. Faus, J. L. Duncan, R. W. Illingworth, E. E. Harter, Samuel Fox. The committee on qualifications having made favorable reports in each case, they were admitted on trial.

Rev. C. H. Rishel was continued on trial for a third year.

The relation of Rev. B. F. Stevens was changed from effective to supernumerary.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That our deepest sympathies are hereby extended to the family of Rev. Daniel Hartman, deceased, and our most earnest prayers are offered in their behalf, that this great bereavement may be blessed to their comfort and redound to the glory of God.

The report of the board of stewards was submitted and adopted. $10,000 was the amount asked for the next year, apportioned as follows: Altoona district, $2,050; Danville district, $2,100; Harrisburg district, $2,100; Juniata district, $1,700; Williamsport district, $2,050.

The statistician made the following report: Expended in repairs, $114,831; present total idebtedness, $32,505; number of probationers, 7,226; number of full members, 46,966. Contributed for benevolences: missions, $39,347; church extension, $3,111; Freedmen's Aid, $3,418; Bible cause, $537; tracts, $480; Sunday School union, $487; church property is valued at $2,244,672; parsonage property, $142,140; total indebtedness on church and parsonage property, $142,140.

Among other items brought out in the report of the committee on education and the discussion which followed on the unification of our educational societies was the distribution made to young men in the last six years by the educational board. For 1885, thirteen young men, $625; for 1886, fifteen young men, $750; for 1887, seventeen young men, $900; for 1888, seventeen young men, $1,200; for 1889, seventeen young men, $1,200; for 1890, twenty-two young men, $987.50.

The Conference Educational society has been in operation fourteen years and has aided sixty-eight young men and one young woman. The drift of the discussion on the proposition to unify our educational societies was against the proposition on the ground that as a conference we have a right to control our own money raised within our bounds after giving half to the board at New York. By a large majority the conference decided against unification. The next question was, Where shall the next session of conference be held? Invitations were received from Harrisburg and York. The invitation from York was accepted and the vote made unanimous.

The afternoon session was devoted to hearing reports from committees, after which conference adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, at which time the bishop announced the appointments, and conference adjourned sine die. Following are the appointments of the Juniata district:

Juniata District, J. Max Lantz, presiding elder, postoffice, Huntingdon.
Alum Bank, G. R. Comp.
Bedford, M. L. Smyser.
Blaine, J. R. Shipe.
rnt Cabins, Henry Treverton.
ille, F. A. Adams and one to be sup-
C. W. Karns.
C. Mumper, and one to be sup-
Kniseley.
y.
dy.
Mifflintown, S. M. Frost.
Mount Union, C. L. Benscoter.
New Bloomfield, R. H. Stine.
Newton Hamilton, C. V. Hartzell.
Orbisonia, W. H. Stevens.
Petersburg and Alexandria, P. P. Strawinski.
Port Royal, J. A. Mattern.
Ray's Hill, E. H. Wallace.
Reedsville, L. D. Ott.
Saxton, J. K. Lloyd,
Schellsburg, W. H. Bowden.
Shirleysburg, F. W. Biddle.
Thompsontown, E. E. Harter.
Three Springs, S. L. Leilich.
Wagner, R. M. Snyder.
West Huntingdon and Mill Creek, B. H. Hart.
Wolfsburg, J. C. Brown.

IN THE TYPE CASES.

O printer-man, say,
What are hidden away
In these boxes, so many and queer?
To send us you're able,
Song, story, and fable:
O, say! do you keep them in here?

These black little sticks,
Shaped like broken toothpicks,
Have a queer little face on one end;
Are they fairies or witches?
And O! tell me which is
Which, and which isn't, my friend.

There are wonderful books
Hid away in these nooks,
Long waiting for some one to find;
There are thoughts the most grand,
There are smiles the most bland,
If the sticks be put rightly combined.

When a wizard his wand
Waves over the band
They start into line, and they tell
Things lively and sad,
Good, indifferent, and bad—
Songs, stories, and sermons as well.

Would mine were the skill
To weave magic at will,
And strike song from each silent key;
To pick from the cases
The little imp faces
That would best spell my poem for me.

—*Ilde.*

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BELVERNON, Pa., Nov. 27, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Gents—I would like to make known to those who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure the fact that I think it is a most excellent Liniment. I have used it on a Blood Spavin. The horse went on three legs for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have worked him for three years since and has not been lame.

Yours truly, WM. A. CURL.

GERMANTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents: In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will say, that a year ago I had a valuable young horse become very lame, hock enlarged and swollen. The horsemen about here (we have no Veterinary Surgeon here) pronounced his lameness Blood Spavin or Thoroughpin, they all told me there was no cure for it, he became about useless, and I considered him almost worthless. A friend told me of the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, so I bought a bottle, and I could see very plainly great improvements immediately from its use, and before the bottle was used up I was satisfied that it was doing him a great deal of good. I bought a second bottle and before it was used up my horse was cured and has been in the team doing heavy work all the season since last April, showing no more signs of it. I consider your Kendall's Spavin Cure a valuable medicine, and it should be in every stable in the land. Respectfully yours,

EUGENE DEWITT.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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361 Broadway,
New York.

We now have in stock a complete line of

Hardware:
Nails,
Picks,
Shovels,
Forks,
Hatchets,
Axes,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Brushes,
Rope,
Bed Cords,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Etc., Etc.

Gum Shoes.

We have a surplus stock of Ladies' Gum Shoes of the following sizes that we will sell at 33c. per pair:

10	11	13
6	6½	7

Salt.

We have just received a car load of Salt. 190-lb. Ground Alum, 140lb. Grain Bags, 140-lb. Burlap, 56 lb. Sacks, 28-lb. Sack, s, all at bottom figures.

Queensware.

Just received a new lot of Imported Queensware. Also, a fine lot of Glassware.

Fish.

We have a lot of fine Lake Fish, in kits, quarters and half-barrels.

Gum Boots.

We have just received the fourth lot of Gum Boots and Shoes. Also, a fine line of Leather Goods.

Odds and Ends.

We still have a lot of Odds and Ends in Queensware, Glassware, Clothing, Blankets and Woolen Goods. In fact, we have a lot of Odds and Ends in most any kind of goods you may mention that must be sold at some price.

I don't think it necessary to mention them all. Come and see us; bring your

Marketing

along, and you will always find our prices on goods at the bottom, and highest market price paid for marketing.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES,
GAITERS,
SLIPPERS and
RUBBER GOODS,
ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & Winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Milliuery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low
As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

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INDIAN WARS,

By JAMES P. BOYD, A. M. A full account of all Indian wars for the past 30 years, including The Minnesota Massacre and its terrors; The Sioux Wars on the Missouri River and in Wyoming; The Wars of '68 and '69 with the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes; Custer's War with the Comanches and Cheyennes; The Modoc War of 1873; Wars with Sitting Bull and other chiefs from 1876 to 1880; The Custer Massacre; The Nez Perces War; Sketches of leading chiefs and a complete history of

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsout'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m.

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

FOUR TRIAL NUMBERS

with great premium offers on receipt of 10 CENTS, and addresses of 10 MARRIED LADIES. Only 50 cents a year. Best monthly in the world for the price. Address WOMAN'S WORK. ATHENS, GEORGIA.

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the present session of the General Assembly for the passage of An Act to reimburse the estate of George Kyler, deceased, for damages done to property of said George Kyler, by troops camped thereupon in the year 1863.

A. C. FISHER,
Feb. 18, '91. Attorney for Heirs.